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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1991 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1992

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1991 to 30 September 1992. 1/ The copies were received by the Secretary-General on 7 April 1993.

Notes

1/ 1992 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1 October 1991 to 30 September 1992, forty-fifth annual report to the United Nations on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations (Department of State Publication No. 10053).

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

45th Annual Report

To the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations.

1992

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE

PACIFIC ISLANDS

1 October 1991-30 September 1992

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This report, covering fiscal year 1992, is the forty-fifth annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to Article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration of the Trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

Previous reports in the series were published by the Department of the Navy, 1948-1951, and the Department of the Interior, 1952 and 1953.

The material for the present report was furnished by the Department of the Interior.

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N.B. In conformity with the degree of self-government conferred on the Constitutional government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) since FY 1987, the material appearing in this report was provided by the constitutional authorities of Palau. The material has been edited to some degree to conform with the style and length requirements of the Report.

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PART I
INTRODUCTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The original Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, established in 1947, covered some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about one degree to twenty-two degrees north latitude and one hundred thirty degrees to one hundred seventy-two degrees east longitude. The territory embraced more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas. As a result of United Nations Security Council action in December of 1990, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has one remaining component, The Republic of Palau.

Palau is part of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan.

TRUST TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION

During most of its history, the Trust territory was headed by a High Commissioner. The Office of the High Commissioner was abolished in 1987 after the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands were established in their respective new political statuses. With the closing of the Trust Territory Headquarters offices on Saipan, remaining Trust Territory functions were transferred to the Director, Palau office, TTPI, in Koror, Palau.

CLIMATE

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70's to the mid-80's and are relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80%. Seasonal changes include wet and dry seasons.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation is different on from high islands and low atolls, although coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and it related plant associates: breadfruit, pandanus, and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons,

and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, flounder, butterfly fish, surgeon fish, trigger fish, and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea snails, and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are abundant but whales are rare. The dugong, or sea cow, a marine mammal found in Palau, is rare; the threat of its extinction has resulted in local laws for its protection.

ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

The people of Palau are classified as Micronesians. Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in southwest Asia and Malaysia.

Physically, Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little facial and body hair, and high cheek-bones.

Culturally, there is a fine adjustment to life in small isolated tropical islands with specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers, and other local materials. Complex class distinctions, narrow political loyalties and close kinship ties are common characteristics. "Western" acculturation can be noted to varying degrees depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese and American cultures over the years.

LANGUAGE

Palauan, with its Malayo-Polynesian base, is the predominant language of Palau. Sonsorolese-Tobian of southwest Palau is the second official language of Palau. In addition to their native languages, most people know either English or Japanese. Due to earlier Japanese influence, most of the older people still know conversational Japanese. English is the official language. It along with each official local language, is taught in all the schools.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Palau's matrilineal society with a great degree of social stratification is still very strong. Traditionally, Palau was divided into two co-equal sections with the north ruled by a high chief called the Reklai, based in Melekeok, and the south, ruled by the Ibedul in Koror. These high chiefs are selected by a Council of Women Chiefs in each area when a vacancy occurs. Both traditional leaders still exert considerable influence in Palauan society and exist along with the more modern western form of democratic government developed under the Administering Authority's tutelage.

Customs and traditions involving the transfer of native money and modern currency, land and traditional titles, are commonly practiced at rites of passage.

HISTORY

Micronesia has been known to the Western World since 16th century Spanish and Portuguese explorers first visited the islands. Palau's first contact with European explorers was in 1782 when a Captain Wilson, sailing in the Antelope, was wrecked in the Koror region of Palau and spent several months rebuilding his ship with the

assistance of the then Ibedul, high chief of the southern islands. Captain Wilson later took the chief's son, Lee Boo, to London where he was the center of attention. Six months later Lee Boo died of smallpox. Wilson's crew later returned to Palau and regular contacts were established. Later explorers, traders, whalers and missionaries included British, French, Germans, Russians, Japanese and Americans, among others.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra (dried coconut meat) trade in the islands brought about political conflict between Germany, Spain, and Great Britain. The dispute was resolved by a Papal Bull in 1886 granting Germany commercial rights and recognizing Spanish political sovereignty over all of the Micronesian islands north of the equator. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following its war with Spain. In 1899 Spain withdrew from the Pacific completely and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany. Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade in copra, ended in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas (except for Guam) at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. During this period extensive settlement resulted in a Japanese population of over 20, 000 as permanent residents on the islands of Palau. The indigenous population at this time was about 3,000. Sugar cane, mining, fishing and tropical agriculture were areas of concentration before Japanese militarization of the islands in the late 1930's.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and bitter fighting occurred in places like Peleliu before the area was secured by United States armed forces in 1944.

In 1947, the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, excluding Guam, became a United Nations trusteeship administered by the United States. Following a period of increasing self-government and political status negotiations which began in 1969 between the Congress of Micronesia and the United States Government, the Northern Marianas voted in 1975 to become a Commonwealth of the United States upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and was administratively separated from the balance of the Trust Territory in 1976.

In 1978, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Kosrae, Yap, Chuuk (Truk) and Pohnpei voted on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia (with UN observation), a document drafted in 1975 by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention. The Constitution was rejected by the Marshalls and Palau. The balance of the districts then became the Federated States of Micronesia with the capital in Pohnpei.

The Marshalls drafted and adopted a separate constitution in 1978 that designated it the Republic of the Marshall Islands. and was admitted as a full member of the United Nations in December of 1991. The Compacts for the Marshall islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved by their peoples and

by the United States Congress and signed into federal law by President Reagan on 14 January 1986. The Republic of the Marshall Islands became a freely associated state on 21 October 1986; the Federated States of Micronesia became a freely associated state on 6 November 1986; and the Northern Mariana Islands became a United States Commonwealth on 6 November 1986. On 20 December 1990, the security Council formally terminated the Trusteeship Agreement as it applied to the Republic of the marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
Palau adopted its constitution in 1980 and, although still under the trusteeship, is now called the Republic of Palau.

Secretary's Order 3039, issued in 1979 (as amended), provided for increased self-government within the constitutional governments subject to certain limitations pending termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

In 1983, the first plebiscite in Palau was held but later nullified by action of the Palau Court. A second plebiscite on the Palau compact was held on 4 September in which 66% of the voting electorate approved the proposed compact, still below the constitutionally mandated 75%.

The compact for Palau was renegotiated and amended by agreement of the United States and Palau to state that the United States agrees not to "use, test, store or dispose of nuclear, toxic chemical gas or biological weapons intended for use in warfare..."(Article II, 321(c)).

A plebiscite on the amended Compact of Free Association was held in Palau in February 1986 with a 72% majority voting in favor of free association. Again, on legal challenge, however, the Palauan Supreme Court declared the vote insufficient to constitute approval according to the provisions of the Constitution of Palau. This meant that its new status could not yet be implemented.

Palauans held a second UN-observed plebiscite on the revised compact in December of 1986. It produced a 66% majority in favor of free association. On 30 June 1987, in a third UN-observed plebiscite, the revised compact obtained a 68% majority, still not a sufficiently high percentage for implementation under the Constitution of Palau.

On 2 August 1987, the people of Palau voted to amend two sections of the constitution relating to the nuclear issues. By amending their constitution, most Palauans expected to be able to pass the Compact by a simple majority rather than the 75% required previously. On that assumption, a plebiscite on the compact (fourth on the amended document) took place on 21 August 1987, again observed by a United Nations Visiting Mission. The Compact garnered a substantial 73% approval and, on 29 August 1987, then-President Lazarus Salii certified the vote as having approved the Compact of Free Association.

However, a group of Palauan citizens challenged the plebiscite on the grounds that the constitution had been improperly amended and that the approval by 75% of the voters was still required. The Palauan court eventually found

for the plaintiffs and declared the plebiscite null and void. Upon appeal by the Palau government, the appellate division of the Supreme Court upheld the trial division's decision but for different reasons.

In 1989 there was no attempt to resolve the political status situation but there was a peaceful and well organized national election in November of 1988 conducted under terms of Palau's constitution. The new government, under President Ngiratkel Etpison, was sworn in on 1 January 1989.

In 1989, the United States Interior Secretary's Order No. 3119 that abolished the office of High Commissioner and revised the administrative structure. This reorganization was to better meet the requirements of the Trusteeship Agreement and applicable United States laws pending resolution of the political status situation in Palau.

On 6 February 1990 the seventh plebiscite on the amended compact (the eighth overall vote) was held in Palau. The result was a 60.5% approval, still insufficient for implementation.[1]

On 15 October 1990, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretary's Order No. 3142 reorganizing the administration of the Trust Territory and establishing a full time representative in Palau. This office has been staffed and open since January 1991.

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[1] *On 4 November 1992, Palau held elections, which included a referendum on lowering the required plebiscite vote for implementing the Compact of Free Association from 75% to "50 plus one percent". The constitutional change was approved. No new plebiscite on the Compact has been scheduled.*

PART II
STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

The legal status of the territory is defined by the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council that entered into force on 18 July 1947 under which the United States administers the territory. In addition, the following U.S. laws and orders apply:

(a) United States Public Law 83--451, signed 30 June 1954, as amended, states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the territory's civil administration.

(b) Executive Order 11021 of the President of the United States, 7 May 1962, makes the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the Territory's civil administration.

(c) Secretary's Order 3142 of 15 October 1990 reorganized the administration of the Trust Territory, including the authority of the Republic of Palau, and established an office of Director, Palau Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Palau Office. This Order superseded all previous orders.

(d) The Trust Territory code of 1980 and amendments thereto:

(e) The constitution of the Republic of Palau and laws passed by the Olbiil Era Kelulau (National Congress).

STATUS OF INHABITANTS

The Trust Territory code defines citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as all persons born in the territory except those who, although born in the territory, at birth or otherwise, acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens of the Trust Territory, is considered a Trust Territory citizen until age 21. To retain Trust Territory citizenship beyond age 21, such a person must have returned to the territory and established his or her permanent residence in the territory while under age 21. Citizens and resident noncitizens of the territory may acquire United States citizenship as would other non-United States citizens. The same applicable Federal laws and Trust Territory laws govern all residents, whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors.

FISCAL YEAR 1992 CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS - REPUBLIC OF PALAU

January 16, 1992: President Etpison issued Executive Order No. 108, creating a task force on the future of Micronesian Occupational College. The Task Force met throughout the year to consider ways to avoid, or lessen, the impact on educational opportunities at the end of the arrangement under which Palau, the Republic of the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia have cooperated in the maintenance of Community College of Micronesia facilities in their respective jurisdictions.

March 25 - April 1 , 1992: United Nations Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission headed by His Excellency Mr. Thomas Richardson *(President of the Trusteeship Council and Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations)*, along with the mission members,Mr. Wang Guangya *(Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations)*, Mr. Jean Felix-Paganon *(First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations)*, Mr. Valentin N. Berezovsky *(Representing the Russian Federation)*, His Excellency Jesse B. Marehalau *(Permanent Representative of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations)*, His Excellency Renagi Renagi Lohia *(Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations)*, and Mrs. Shirin Tehir-Kheli *(United States Representative to the UN Trusteeship Council)* visited Palau for seven days. The Secretariat Team consisted of Mr. Wilfrid De Souza (Principal Secretary), Ms. Rehana Ahmad-Haque (Political Affairs Officer), Mr. Jose da Silva Campino (Political Affairs Officer), and Mrs. Pilar L. de Guzman(Secretary and Administrative Officer). The UN Visiting Mission held political, economic and social development meetings with officials at the national and state levels of the Republic of Palau. The Mission was divided into two teams for visits to public and private schools, the prison ward, Aimeliik Power Plant, eastern and western states in Babeldaob, and two southern states, Peleliu and Angaur. The Mission held meetings with Olbiil Era Kelulau's (national congress) members and the general public.

March 27, 1992: Interior/OTIA Assistant Secretary Stella Guerra and President Ngiratkel Etpison signed an ENDANGERED SPECIES AGREEMENT in the Republic of Palau. The agreement sets mutual understanding between the United States and the Republic of Palau concerning endangered species. The signing ceremony was witnessed by members of the United Nations Visiting Mission, respective officials of both parties, and Palauan women representing various groups.

April 14, 1992: Representatives of 3300 petitioners presented to the President and leaders of the Olbiil Era Kelulau a petition to amend the Constitution. The petitioners sought an amendment that would allow passage of the Compact of Free Association, including section 324 thereof, which allows the U.S. to operate nuclear powered vessels in Palau's waters, with a simple majority, instead of the 75% then required. The petitioners requested a vote within ninety

days after their petition was presented. A vote was scheduled by the President for July 13, 1992, which the Supreme Court enjoined. The Olbiil Era Kelulau then passed Public Law 3-76 calling for a vote on the amendment at the same time as the general election, November 4, 1992.

April 25, 1992: Chief Justice Mamoru Nakamura of the Palau Supreme Court died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Koror. Chief Justice Nakamura had served in that post since the formation of Palau's constitutional government in 1981. A state funeral was held for the Chief Justice on May 1, 1992. Associate Justice Arthur Ngiraklsong was appointed Interim Chief Justice by President Etpison on April 25, 1992.

June 6, 1992: A ceremony dedicating the Melekeok Bai (a traditional men's meeting house) was held. The bai was built with the cooperation of the traditional leadership and people of Melekeok. Traditional decorative arts were made possible through reference to the photographic archives at the Palau National Museum.

July 9, 1992: The Palau Art Festival was held to celebrate Palauan artistic and creative accomplishments. Traditional handicrafts, as well as modern pieces, were exhibited and sold. The Arts Festival was sponsored by the Palau National Museum and the Ministry of Cultural and Community Affairs, with assistance and participation from many community groups.

STATUS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU NATIONAL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The small and open economy of Palau is supported in large part by transfers from the United States Government. Local revenues contributed about thirty percent of total public expenditures in Fiscal Year 1992 (total: $39,829,000). Most development is funded from external sources. At present, the economy is based on government services, subsistence agriculture, fisheries, and a nascent, but steadily growing, tourism sector. Palau, with its undersea environment, and Rock Islands is world renowned for its uniqueness, beauty, and state of preservation.

In 1987, a five-year national development plan was published. The plan enunciated goals and objectives but lacks clearly stated priorities. With the passage of time, it is now outdated as key assumptions and the socio-economic circumstances have changed. Accordingly, the United states department of the Interior Secretary's Order No. 3142 encourages a Palau National Master Development Plan. The new plan will act as a blueprint for development while preserving the environment, and will include draft implementing legislation.

The formulation of the Palau National Master Development Plan will provide opportunities for a restatement of policies in a number of strategic areas, including: (1) the Development Framework Key Aims and Policies, (2) Strategic Sector Plans (tourism, agriculture, marine resources, and manpower), (3) Investment for Development, (4) Land Use Planning, and (5) Strengthing Administrative Practices Affecting Economic Development. The planning process will

provide an opportunity for reaching a consensus on the national and regional development priorities and policies. The Palau Government also intends, through this planning effort, to develop an institutional capability, providing instruments and procedures for development planning and allocation of domestic and externally derived development resources.

On September 20, 1992, the President of the Republic signed Executive Order No. 105, which created a Task Force on the Republic of Palau National Master Development Plan. This 12-member Task Force, with representatives from the Council of Chiefs, Palau National Congress, Association of Palau Governors, the Executive Branch and Palau Public Lands Authority is mandated to:

(1) Develop national planning objectives, in terms of the following:

i. controlling use of the country's natural resources so as to meet domestic demands for improved living standards;

ii. achieving balanced growth and development among the 16 States;

iii. identifying major national infrastructure facilities including roads, water, sewerage, power, ports and other public facilities required;

iv. enhancing the development of the country's human resources; and

v. protecting the environment and preserving the cultural heritage of the country;

(2) Participate in the selection of a planning consultancy firm to formulate a national master development plan which will, among other things:

i. identify resources and projects, and determine whether they can be developed at reasonable economic cost;

ii. recommend capital improvement projects to be implemented in the Plan;

iii. specify which areas are for development and which are to be preserved; and

iv. create new jobs and institute training programs;

(3) Conduct reviews of the progress of the formulation of the Plan.

A tripartite agreement among the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Republic of Palau (ROP) was consummated wherein each of the parties to the agreement will contribute the following in the formulation of the Plan:

UNDP: Contributes $350,000 in funds for the project in addition to making available some resources from its Pacific Regional Programme for the provision of short-term advisory services and training.

DOI: Contributes $350,000 in funds for the project plus an additional $670,000 for technical assistance grants for environmental and socio-economic data necessary for the formulation of the Plan.

ROP: Provides available statistical data, reports, documents, studies, maps, and other relevant material

necessary for plan formulation. ROP will also assign two full-time counter- parts to work with the master planner consultancy firm to enable local expertise to facilitate the institutionalization of the planning process in Palau. Furthermore, the ROP will provide office space and furniture to accommodate the consultancy firm while working on the master plan project in Palau.

It is anticipated that by April 1993 a planning consultancy firm will be selected and begin work on the formulation of the Plan which will take from 18 to 24 months to complete.

The master plan will be submitted to the Olbiil Era Kelulau (national legislature) or the voters for approval.

President Ngiratkel Etpison and Minister of State Santos Olikong meet with UN Visiting Mission, March-April 1992.

UN Visiting Mission meets with elected and traditional leaders of Melekeok State.

UN Visiting Mission observes class at the Seventh Day Adventist Elementary School in Koror.

PART III
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

AUTHORITY

Under the auspices of and with the approval of the United States Department of State, the Republic of Palau deals with issues involving foreign nations. Palau's authority is described in section 11 of Secretary's Order No. 3142.

MINISTRY OF STATE

The Minister of State is appointed by the President and serves as a member of the President's cabinet. The Minister of State has authority over the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau of Domestic Affairs, Palau Liaison Offices established outside of Palau, and the Public Defender. The Senate, OEK, confirmed Mr. Santos Olikong, the President's appointee, as Minister of State. On February 4, 1992, Mr. Santos Olikong took his oath as the Minister of State.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Republic of Palau, with the cooperation of the Administering Authority and through its Bureau of Foreign Affairs, continued to participate in international and regional organizations.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies have extended technical assistance for certain activities undertaken in Palau, sponsored and offered training, workshops, and meetings in areas that were of great interest to the Republic; they also provided consultancy services to the Republic as specific needs arose.

These opportunities allowed the Palau Government to improve its human resources, to obtain direct assistance for its programs and to expose some of its personnel to development concepts applied in other countries and regions.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs continues to actively seek assistance from the organizations of which Palau is a member and to establish new relations for mutual benefit. This particular role of the Bureau requires it to participate and deliberate in international and regional meetings and to act as a conduit and clearing house of all incoming and outgoing correspondence and to coordinate activities that require the government's timely consideration.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS

(1) United Nations Development Program (UNDP): The Republic worked closely with the United Nations agencies through the UNDP in the area of socio-economic development. The major project anticipated for the year under UNDP direct assistance is strengthening the planning capability of the national government. UNDP provided consultancy services, training and workshops as well as monetary assistance through other UN Agencies in various fields of government services to improve manpower capabilities. UNDP from time to time dispatched consultants to Palau to review and advise the government of immediate concerns relative to other socio-economic development programs. UNDP, jointly with the U.S. Department of the Interior is funding the National Master Development Plan for Palau.
The project, upon selection of the Master Planner, will take about eighteen (18) months to complete.

(2) International Labour Organization (ILO): The ILO continues to offer training opportunities and workshops in the area of labor management, entrepreneurship and related programs to the Republic.

(3) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): FAO, in collaboration with the UNDP and the UN Volunteer Program (UNV), provided assistance in sponsoring participants from the Republic to attend training courses in the areas of Forestry, Agriculture and Food Production. The Manager of the Forestry Program, under the sponsorship of FAO, attended the Heads of Forestry meeting and a two day auditing management workshop in Apia, Western Samoa in October 1991. The FAO also sponsored the Public Health Nutritionist to attend the International Nutrition Conference in Bangkok in January 1991. FAO also dispatched outside expertise to Palau for consultations and advice regarding agricultural programs and related matters.

(4) International Maritime Organization (IMO): The IMO continues to offer training opportunities in commercial shipping development and management, as well as cargo and port management. It also provided Palau the opportunity to attend a maritime search and rescue conference; however, the Government could not take advantage of the program due to limited staffing.

(5) World Health Organization (WHO): The WHO, in collaboration with United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued to provide extensive consultancy and grant assistance in promoting health care programs for Health Services in the Republic. This multi-year joint project between UNFPA and WHO in Palau has been very successful in the Maternal/Child Care Program of the Health Services. It also provided in-country and inter-country training and workshop opportunities in health services as well as a fellowship grant to the Trust Territory.

The regular visits of professionals and experts from WHO have had a strong impact on the improvement of the Health Service Program.

(6) United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (UNTC): The UNCTC services make available consultants to advise the Government of Palau upon its request.

(7) United Nations Fund for

Population Activities (UNFPA): The UNFPA provided technical and grant assistance to Palau on health and population education programs through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) over the years. The UNESCO representative has also assisted the Bureau of Education in formulating a five year project proposal to UNFPA. The proposal was formally transmitted to UNFPA for consideration.

(8) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): In collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO continued to co-sponsor and help implement population education for schools in Palau. Training activities were offered for the Republic, particularly in the area of population and family planning education.

(9) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance and grants for family food nutrition in Palau through the Community Action Agency and a grant to the Bureau of Health Services for a maternal child care media program.

(10) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): The assistance of UNIDO in the area of industry development was also available for the Republic of Palau upon request.

(11) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): ICAO, in close collaboration with UNDP Office in Suva, Fiji sponsored one Government of Palau Airport Technician to attend the Airport Power Supply Maintenance Course in Pakistan from October to November 1991. The course dealt with electrical power supply and maintenance for the airport. This was a third training session related to a specific aspect of airport operation. ICAO also dispatched two aviation experts to Palau to assess aviation needs of Palau in connection with an ICAO Regional Aviation Project.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1) Asia Productivity Organization (APO): APO is an intergovernmental regional organization established in 1961 by a Convention among Asian nations whose membership is open to all Asian and Pacific governments that are full or associate members of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Its primary objective is to increase productivity by mutual cooperation, and consequently accelerate economic development in the Asia and Pacific region. Although the Republic of Palau is not yet a member, it continues to enjoy the opportunities of participating in workshops and training activities, and also receive publications that are useful references.

(2) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Palau Government, as an associate member of ESCAP, continued to participate actively in the work of ESCAP through its sub-regional office, ESCAP Pacific Office Centre (EPOC) based in Port Vila, Vanuatu. During the year, ESCAP sponsored conferences and offered technical assistance for a statistical improvement program and manpower training. The

government also received various technical documents related to ESCAP's programs which are useful as references in services delivery.

(3) The South Pacific Commission (SPC): The SPC, among international and regional organizations, offered and sponsored the most consultants, workshops, both in-country and out-country, training opportunities, technical meetings and conferences in the area of offshore and coastal fisheries development and management, agriculture, health education, rural development, graphic arts, video programming and statistics. They also provided small grant assistance for rural and youth development programs. Among its major undertakings in Palau was an in-country workshop conducted by the SPC Health Education Specialist for more than a dozen public health educators and teachers from both public and private schools in the area of preventive health care education.

The table in the appendix shows the various assistance activities of the SPC to Palau However, two of its activities, namely the in-country workshop on Health Education and Radio Production, are highlighted because of the number of participants. Other important projects were the provision of an expert to help the Marine Resources Division in its Tuna Fisheries Aggregation Device (FAD) program and a grant to Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA) for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

(4) Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA): With the multilateral fisheries treaty between the United States and 16 Pacific Island Countries taking effect in June 1988 for five years, the Republic of Palau, like other parties to the agreement, continued to receive its proportionate share of the initial 15% of the annual $12 million access fee under the treaty arrangement. Palau also qualifies for economic as well as technical assistance grants for programs or projects of its own choice subject to review and evaluation for funding by the Forum Fisheries Agency in consultation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Pacific regional office based in Suva, Fiji. The FFA Senior Economist served as an expert consultant to the Palau Maritime Authority (PMA) in two fisheries consultations with the Japanese Fishing Associations during the year in Palau and in Japan. The FFA, in close collaboration with SPC fisheries development program officers, also continued to upgrade the computer system at the Palau Marine Resources office and Palau Maritime Authority office for analysis of tuna fish catch records. The FFA also provided a delimitation with neighboring countries in collaboration with a geography expert from the U.S. Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management). It also dispatched an expert to Palau to help develop profiles for marine resources assessment. The profile is now available and will be useful in the Master Plan Project.

Additionally, FFA offered technical training and meetings for government personnel in marine enforcement and surveillance, and grant assistance for the support of the Giant Clam Reseeding Project at the Micronesian Mariculture Demonstration Center (MMDC).

(5) The Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation (OFCF): OFCF is a Japanese fishing industry organization that provided technical consultants to review and advise the Government of Palau on fisheries related programs and activities that could be extended to the Republic of Palau. Two point proposals were developed and submitted to OFCF for consideration. As a result, grant assistance for two (2) major coastal fisheries projects for rural areas in Palau will be implemented during the next fiscal year, assuming environmental laws are followed and permits secured.

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The United states provided Palau with $17.25 million for government operations, and $5.92 million for capitol infrastructure in fiscal year 1992.

Other governments provided the following:

(1) Japan: The Government of Japan (GOJ) continued to offer to and maintain for the Republic of Palau scholarship and training opportunities in fisheries, agriculture, and in other technical fields and to extend grant-in-aid assistance to aid in economic development of the Republic.

Government of Japan foreign aid assistance to improve the water system for the metropolitan area of Koror is in its third year. Phases I and II have been completed.

A small scale fisheries grant has been approved by the Government of Japan to fund a research fishing vessel for the coastal fisheries development program and to assist in improvement of fish aggregation devices (FADS) around Palau.

(2) Australia: The Government of Australia, through its embassy in Pohnpei, continues to offer short-term training programs in various fields as well as grants and formal academic study in either Australia or Papua New Guinea. It also provides consultancy advice to the Government of Palau upon request.

Through the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), Australia offered to the Republic $27,200 in grants for five (5) small scale projects. Two of the projects were to compile Palauan songs/chants and a Palauan Dictionary. These two projects do not have direct benefits to economic development but are essential for cultural preservation. Two other grants were given to the Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) to assist the Belau National Museum in up-dating its collection records. The fifth grant was provided to the Palau Community Action Agency to produce a video for the Food Production and Education Program.

(3) New Zealand: The New Zealand Government continues to offer technical assistance to Palau and short-term training in various states of New Zealand through regional organizations such as South Pacific Commission (SPC), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP).

(4) South Korea: The Government of South Korea continued to offer assistance to the Republic of Palau upon request. This fiscal year it

sponsored one participant from the Republic of Palau to attend a Deep Sea Coastal Fisheries Training Course in Seoul, Korea. The trainee, at present, is working for the Melekeok Fisheries Agency.

See Appendix for statistics.

BUREAU OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Domestic Affairs, headed by a Director who is under the direct supervision of the Minister of State, is responsible for national and state relations, and for public affairs including the conduct of all national and state elections, plebiscites or referenda. The Bureau also serves as principal legislative liaison between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the national government.

Division of Public Affairs

Administrative Advancement

The Executive Branch Organization Act of 1990, which became law on July 27, 1990, provides the Executive Branch with eight ministries: 1) Ministry of State; 2) Ministry of Justice; 3) Ministry of Resources and Development; 4) Ministry of Commerce and Trade; 5) Ministry of Administration; 6) Ministry of Health; 7) Ministry of Education; and 8) Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs.

The President may, by executive order, devise and implement a restructuring of the entire organization framework of the national government.

The total government employment at the end of fiscal year 1992 was 1,682. This number includes National Government, Olbiil Era Kelulau (Congress), Judiciary, State Governments and Palau National Communication Corporation (PNCC) employees.

Appointments through the Senate

The Senate confirmed Mr. Santos Olikong to head the Ministry of State. It also confirmed five presidential appointees to the Palau Election Commission.

Division of Lands and Surveys

Responsibility

The primary responsibilities of the Division include: 1) Providing land surveying, mapping, title services and other technical assistance to the Land Claim Hearing Office regarding its function with respect to land title adjudication and determination; 2) Providing land surveying, mapping, title services and other technical assistance with respect to the return of Public Lands as mandated by the National Constitution; and 3) Providing such land surveying, mapping, title services as may be required by both the National and States Governments including implementation of Section 7 of the Article XIII of the National Constitution.

Accomplishments

Cadastral Program. The Division's priority, as mandated by RPPL 2-24 (Land Registration Act), is to work in conjunction with the Land Claims Hearing Office to register all land titles in the Republic. The U.S. Department of the Interior Technical Assistance Program gave Palau $185,000 to expedite the program. With the hiring of additional manpower, including qualified and licensed

surveyors, and to purchase essential instruments and equipment. Under this program, the President, through his Executive Order No. 89, assigned the Division of Lands and Surveys to serve as a technical agency in resolving all land surveying and mapping and to assist in acquisition of lands needed by both national and state governments for public purposes.

The Division carried out and completed many requests initiated by both the national and state governments. They are as follows:

Off-Shore Boundaries: the process of establishing international boundaries with neighboring island nations is underway. The Division is charged with this task which also includes the establishment of the World Geodetic System (WGS84).

Easements: The Division acquired numerous rights for the government to enter and use certain lands for public purposes. These included installations of power and telephone poles and lines, school sites, docks, water pipelines and others.

Easements from Airai to Koror were completed for the new water pipeline project.

Record Section

There were a total of 52 building permit applications for Koror State Government of which 34 were approved.

Two thousand 2,000 Certificates of Records were certified and released.

See chart of Surveying and Mapping Areas in Appendix.

PART IV
PEACE AND SECURITY INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Article 5 of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 states in part "that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security." The Administering Authority has never established a permanent active military facility in Palau, although, the right to establish such facilities exists under Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

LAW AND ORDER

As part of the general reduction of the operations of the Trust Territory administration in Saipan, the Office of the Trust Territory Attorney General was phased out completely in 1987. Most of the functions of that office have been transferred to the constitutional government of the Republic of Palau. Legal matters involving the Trust Territory/Administering Authority are handled either by a contract attorney or in consultation with the solicitor's office of the United States Department of the Interior.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The statutory laws of the Trust Territory are codified in the Trust Territory Code, much of which was carried over to the Palau National Code.

Additional sources are:
(a) the Constitution of Palau;
(b) the Trusteeship Agreement;
(c) applicable Interior Secretary's Orders, and United States laws.

The customary laws of the territory have the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with statutory and other written laws specifically applicable. The traditional customs and indigenous law of the territory, particularly on such subjects as land tenure, marriage and other personal matters, and political structures, have been investigated and recorded.

IMMIGRATION

The Trust Territory Office in Palau issues passports to Trust Territory citizens. Naturalization, a responsibility of the former High Commissioner, has been transferred to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA), United States Department of the Interior.

TRUST TERRITORY HIGH COURT

Secretary's Order No. 3142 provides that "The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review, by writ of certiorari, the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, that are rendered after 14 January 1988. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases in which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms." During the year under review, the Trust Territory High Court remained in existence although there were no active cases.

The Judge for the United States District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands, who was the former Chief Justice of the Trust Territory High Court, was appointed as a Temporary Justice of the High Court by the Secretary of the Interior. Other temporary justices may be appointed if they are needed.

PALAU JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Palau Judiciary includes the Supreme Court, which consists of an Appellate Division and a Trial Division, the National Court, Court of Common Pleas, and the Land Claims Hearing Office.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, three (3) Associate Justices and three (3) part time Associate Justices. All justices are members of both the Trial and the Appellate Divisions. Justices of the Palau Supreme Court are appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau from a list of candidates recommended by the Judicial Nominating Commission.

On April 25, 1992, the first Chief Justice of the Republic of Palau passed away. An Acting Chief Justice was appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau to assume the responsibilities of the Administration of the Supreme Court.

Matters before the Trial Division are heard by one justice, except for murder cases, in which the trial judge determines questions of fact and the sentence, with the assistance of two lay "special judges" whom he selects from a list of persons designated by the President for specified terms. Questions of law remain solely within the province of the trial judge. All appeals are heard by at least three justices. No justice may hear or decide an appeal of a matter heard by him in the Trial Division.

The National Court consists of a Presiding Judge and such other judges as may be provided by law. Currently, the presiding judge of the National Court is also sitting as an

Associate Justice Pro Tem of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Common Pleas consists of a Senior Judge and an Associate Judge. The position of Senior Judge was recently filled; however, the position of Associate Judge remains vacant and will be filled as soon as qualified candidates are recruited. Jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas is limited to matters involving property valued at not more than $1,000, divorce, and minor criminal cases.

In October 1990, the Judiciary requested technical assistance from the United States Department of the Interior's OTIA (Office of Territorial and International Affairs) to purchase and implement a computer system for the Judiciary. The funding for this project was approved and an order was placed on September 22, 1992. Implementation of the Supreme Court automation system is projected to begin in November 1992. The Judiciary is responsible for maintaining its records for the Republic of Palau and its citizens. A complete automation of the Supreme Court's functions will greatly improve record keeping and make the Supreme Court more efficient.

The number of cases filed for the period covering 1 October 1991 to 31 September 1992 is as follows:

A. Trial Cases
- Criminal 395
- Civil 488
- Small Claims 101
- Juvenile 36

B. Appellate Cases
- Civil 19
- Criminal. 7

The Judiciary also processed 1,720 traffic citations during the period under review.

The Land Claims Hearing Office has been hearing land disputes since its certification on December 3, 1987, under the administration of the National Judiciary of the Republic. It consists of a Senior Land Claims Hearing Officer and four Assistant Land Claims Hearing Officers. Seventeen part-time Land Claims Hearing Officers assist the five Land Claims Hearing Officers in collecting evidence, including testimony, to help settle land disputes. An additional nineteen Land Registration Officers serving the sixteen states of the Republic of Palau coordinate with the Land Claims Hearing Office to process and document claims for land parcels that have not yet been adjudicated. During the period from 1 October 1991 to 30 September 1992 the Land Claims Hearing Office adjudicated 576 land disputes. At present, there are over 13,500 parcels of land awaiting adjudication.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Minister of Justice is appointed by the President and serves as a member of the President's cabinet. The Ministry of Justice has direct authority over the Bureau of Legal Affairs and its two

divisions (Corporate Registry and Immigration) as well as the Bureau of Public Safety and its four divisions (Patrol, Criminal Investigations, Fire Protection and Correction and Rehabilitation).

Two other governmental agencies, the Alcoholic Beverages Control Board and the Juvenile Justice System Youth Development Program, are also under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice.

During the reporting period and for the coming year, the United States will have provided $400,000 per year for anti-substance abuse programs. These funds have been, and will be used by the Ministry of Justice to establish an active Anti-Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Office, which coordinates national and state government anti-substance abuse activities.

The Vice President/Minister of Justice has direct authority over the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) which has the responsibility to coordinate all national disaster preparation and recovery as well as search and rescue activities.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Pursuant to the Palau National Code (PNC), the Bureau of Public Safety has the duty to "preserve the peace, maintain order, enforce all laws, conduct criminal investigations, operate and administer all penal institutions in the Republic, and operate all fire protection equipment within the Republic" (30 PNC 5003). The Bureau also has other law enforcement and community oriented responsibilities. Among these are: Conducting public relations seminars for various groups; Providing public safety awareness programs for the schools, and working with substance abuse groups in the schools.

The Bureau is headed by a Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director/Administrative Officer and four Chiefs. The Chiefs head the divisions of Patrol, Criminal Investigations, Corrections and Rehabilitation, and Fire Protection.

The United States, through a technical assistance grant, funds one Police Advisor position. This position was filled in September 1992. The incumbent provides professional advice in administration and training.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE (NEMO)

This office has the responsibility to coordinate all national disaster preparedness and recovery as well as search and rescue activities within the Republic. Through the National Emergency Management Office, the Republic

of Palau has participated in international and regional organizations concerned with disaster preparation and search activities. The year in review has been a year of training for NEMO. Training has included: one six week United Nations Disaster Management Course at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand; one hazard mitigation workshop with United States Federal Emergency Management Administration in Guam; and a conference for American Flag Territories in Honolulu, Hawaii in September 1992 at which the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau decided to acquire access to the use of PEACESAT at the University of Hawaii. The PEACESAT is a communication system connected with a satellite which can be utilized for emergency conferences, instruction and exchange of information.

ANTI-SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM (ASAP)

The ASAP office has been actively working to assist in the coordination of substance abuse programs within the Republic (including law enforcement, health, rehabilitation, and community education). The ASAP office has also started a number of new programs.

The office has mounted an effective attack on both demand and supply of illegal drugs, and a national education program on abusive use of alcohol and other drugs. Coordination is effected with the Law Enforcement, other government agencies, private groups, religious organizations and individuals in an effort to reach all elements in the society.

The ASAP office, with a staff of seven, has initiated community outreach education programs, drug free conferences, education programs in outlying states, production and distribution of billboards, TV programs and newsletters. ASAP also has contracted with San Jose University Foundation to produce a drug and alcohol awareness curriculum for use in the schools in the Republic, sponsored a drug free week in September 1992, set up an ASP resources library, maintained close coordination with the National Law Enforcement Office, coordinated with Ministry of Health/Behavioral Health Division for a proposed ASAP Rehabilitative Center, established a state sub-grant and economic alternative program, and counseled prisoners through the prison rehabilitation training program.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD (ABC Board)

The alcoholic Beverage Control Board, established under 11 PNC 1011, is the arm of the national government whose responsibility it is to issue licenses and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages within the Republic. The Board is headed by a chairman who is selected from among its seven members. During the year under review, the Board reissued over

one hundred fifty licenses to various business establishments permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages. No citations were issued by the Board during the year.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS AND PLANNING (JJPP)

JJPP has the task of helping juveniles in Palau. In the year under review, JJPP was involved in the following:

JJPP evaluated federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs; assisted public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in developing juvenile delinquency programs; trained persons who work with delinquents or potential delinquents; researched the problems of juvenile delinquency in the Republic and developed national standards for the administration of juvenile justice; and, assisted state and local governments in removing juveniles from the jail and lockup for adults.

BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Legal Affairs is headed by the Attorney General who, with staff consisting of four Assistant Attorneys General, two trial counselors, one investigator, and one secretary, is responsible for enforcing the laws of the Republic, prosecuting criminal cases, prosecuting and defending civil cases, representing and advising agencies of the executive branch on all legal matters, drafting and reviewing government contracts and reviewing legislation. The Attorney General also directs the law enforcement activities of the patrol boat in cooperation with the Chief of the Division of Transportation, Communications and Marine Enforcement in the Ministry of Commerce and Trade.

During the reporting period, four hundred seven (407) criminal cases were prosecuted; twenty-seven (27) civil cases were prosecuted and/or defended; nine hundred fifty (950) letters, memoranda, and opinions were written/issued; and two hundred twenty-seven (227) were drafted and/or reviewed.

The Attorney General is also responsible for the performance of the duties and functions of the Division of Corporations Registry and the Division of Immigration.

Division of Corporations Registry

This Division is headed by the Registrar of Corporations who, with assistance from the staff of the Attorney General's Office, enforces Title 12 of the Palau National Code (PNC) processes petitions for corporate charters, registers foreign corporations complying with applicable laws, and serves as advisor to the Foreign Investment Board in matters relating to applications for foreign investment approval certificates.

In fiscal year 1992, forty-four (44) corporations, partnerships, credit unions and

associations were chartered and/ or registered; twenty-four (24) corporations, partnerships, credit unions and associations were dissolved; and as of September 30, 1992, one hundred ninety-four (194) corporations, partnerships, credit unions, and associations were registered and in good standing.

Division of Immigration

The Division of Immigration is headed by a Chief who, with assistance from his staff, consisting of eight (8) immigration officers, and two (2) clerk typists, enforces Title 13 of the Palau National Code and other immigration and naturalization laws applicable in the Republic of Palau, processes passports, visas, and other entry permit applications, and performs entry and exit inspections of all passengers, aircraft and vessels for proper travel documents.

In fiscal year 1992, the breakdown of activities in the Division of Immigration was as follows:

1.	Passport Applications Processed	1,272
2.	Aircraft Inspections	887
3.	Vessels Inspected	363
4.	Alien Incoming Passengers	35,352
5.	Alien Outgoing Passengers	33,807
6.	Immigration Entry Permits Issued	383
7.	Immigration Entry Permits Issued in Conjunction w/ Employment Permits	4,005
8.	Vessel Entry Permits Issued	461
9.	Aircraft Entry Permits Issued	11
10.	Fees Collected	$113,560.50

A total of four thousand four hundred and eighty (4,480) aliens are currently present in the Republic. The breakdown, which includes non-resident workers and their dependents, non-residents employed by the national government and their dependents, aliens married to Palauans, and aliens with temporary resident visas is as follows:

Non resident aliens in Palau

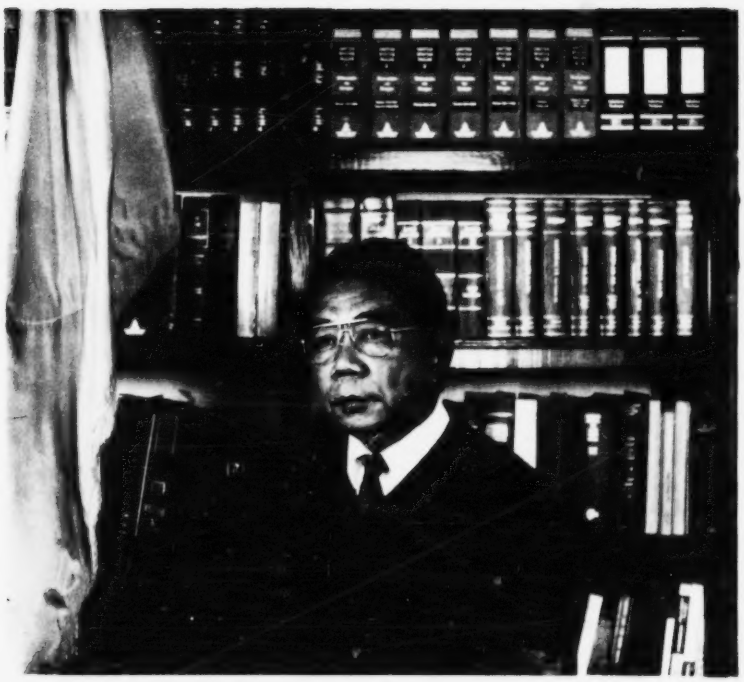
Country of Origin		Number
1.	Philippines	2,909
2.	Taiwan	615
3.	PRC (China)	636
4.	United States	118
5.	Japan	105
6.	Korea	50
7.	Bangladesh	26
8.	Canada	6
9.	New Zealand	3
10.	Australia	2
11.	Great Britain	2
12.	Sri Lanka	2
13.	Peru	1
14.	Italy	1
15.	Netherlands	1
16.	Ghana (Africa)	1
17.	Finland	1
18.	India	1
	Total	4,480

PUBLIC DEFENDER

The office of Public Defender with a full time attorney and three Assistant Public Defenders, handles both civil and criminal cases. The following cases and actions

were processed during the year under review:

Criminal Cases (Supreme Court)	65
Criminal Cases (Common Pleas)	211
Juvenile Proceedings	16
Civil Petitions (Supreme Court)	380
Civil Complaints	211
Affidavits	455
Advice	300
Parole Petitions	17
Other Minor Legal Matters	185



The late Chief Justice Mamoru Nakamura.

PART V
ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

FINANCE

United States Federal Funding

Funding for government operations and capital improvement programs in the Trust Territory is derived from several sources, with the major portion being an annual grant provided from funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress to the Secretary of the Interior for the TTPI(Palau).
For fiscal year 1992, $17.25 was granted million for government operations and $5.9 million for construction.

The second largest source of funding comes from the United States Federal categorical grants totalling $7,003,000 provided on a matching or non-matching grant basis.

In effect, the Trust Territory is treated like a state of the United States for participation in the programs where specific authorization to do so is included in the respective program legislation. The third largest source of funding for support of government operations is derived from tax revenues levied by the Palauan government. These revenues are controlled by the national legislature and appropriated to support the national government and provide grants to Palau state governments. Minimal funding is also generated in the form of reimbursements earned by the government for services provided, such as utilities, ship charter and the sale of various licenses and permits.

The Trust Territory Transition Office in Saipan was closed on 30 September 1991 and its monitoring responsibilities for federal grant money was transferred to the Trust Territory office established in Koror, Palau. That office is now responsible for monitoring the disbursements of the categorical grants that had not yet been completely transferred to the constitutional government and for providing training in bookkeeping and fiscal management where necessary.

MONEY AND BANKING

United States currency is legal tender and all foreign transactions are carried out in it. Trust Territory residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii and the United States mainland as well as branch banks in Koror.

MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS

Final payment of the Title I

war claims is nearly complete. Most payments have been made. These payments were made possible by the United States making cash available for the Japanese in-kind share. The only remaining payments relate to contested awards or where the awards are in probate.

Title II payments were completed several years ago.

PEACE CORPS PALAU

At the conclusion of fiscal year 1991 there were six Peace Corps volunteers working in the Republic of Palau. The balance of the thirteen had completed their respective assignments and departed to their homes.

The volunteers in Palau are invited by the government of Palau for projects and assignments developed by the national and state governments, the Peace Corps Advisory Board (PCAB) and the Peace Corps staff. All of the Peace Corps' projects and assignments are designed to help volunteers further the goals outlined by the United States Congress in the Peace Corps Act of 1961. It is to:

1. Help the people of Palau to meet their needs for trained manpower and,

2. Promote mutual better understanding between the Americans and the people of Palau.

The Peace Corps group serving in Palau during the reporting period was "Micro 92". This group was a continuation of "Micro 89". Based on the STRATEGY "86" PC PROGRAM, the MICRO 92 volunteers were assigned in rural areas to teach English as a Second Language (ESL) and concurrently coordinate youth projects in the communities under the respective state governments. This was the last group assigned to youth development and ESL. MICRO "92" volunteers completed their service in September 1992.

In October of 1991, the Peace Corps Task Force (PCTF) was created. The task force was assigned to evaluate, assess, re-define and focus on the future assignment of volunteers. PCTF developed three possible projects in the areas of:

1. Health and Environment
2. Primary Youth and Sports
3. Small Business

The task force named the program "TARGET 2000". The idea is to match the Peace Corps programming system to the initiative of development that is occurring in the Republic at the present time. As a result of the recommendations of this task force, four volunteers were assigned in the area of education to direct Educational Resource Centers (libraries) in four elementary schools.

The new volunteers arrived in July of 1992 to organize the resource centers in Aimeliik, Ngechesar, Ngeremlengui and Ngerchelong. Each state is responsible for working with

the volunteer on the project. In addition to the educational resource volunteers, there are four more volunteers who will be involved in small business development assignments. These volunteers are supported by Micronesian Occupational College (MOC), Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA), Palau Small Business Association and the Job Training Partnership Agency.

Administration: One staff member, an Associate Peace Corps Country Director (APCCD) and two contract workers coordinate project activities from the field office in Palau. The APCCD coordinates and monitors the volunteers' projects and is responsible for office activities and PCV site visits. The Palau PCVs receive program training orientation which includes language, cross-cultural and technical training. They live with Palauan families during the training period. Peace Corps Micronesia, situated in Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM provides medical support.

FUTURE: The future of the Peace Corps program in Palau will reflect and be consistent with Palau's development plan based on its available resources. TARGET 2000 was proposed and approved by the President and Vice President of Palau in agreement with the PC Task Force and the Advisory Board. The program is aimed at helping people help themselves.

The Peace Corps has been in Micronesia and Palau in particular for 26 years and looks forward to many more years of cooperative work with the Palauans to develop a bright future within the development plans of the Palauans.

CIVIC ACTION TEAM

The Civic Action Team (CAT) is a small team of 13 highly motivated United States Navy technicians assigned to establish and maintain a program to aid in the socio-economic growth of Palau. The team's mission is accomplished in four fundamental areas: quality construction, vocational training, medical civic action, and community relations.

Over the reporting year, the team completed more than 30 projects, which included, road upgrading and repairs, school building repairs, athletic facilities construction and small building construction for various public purposes.

One member of the team is an Independent Duty Corpsman who administers his own medical community action program. He has held sick calls and health and safety classes on topics which included CPR, First Aid, Extrication, Sex Education, water rescue and safety and many other subjects. The Corpsman participates with the Palau Public Health Staff members in outer island clinics.
An important element of the CAT mission is to provide apprentice training. Apprentices are trained in

mechanical and construction trades in a one year structured program. Up to nine apprentices participate in CAT community projects as a part of their training.

The CAT teams are highly respected and known to be ready to help in any appropriate situation. Their projects have contributed significantly to the economic development of the rural areas of Palau and have provided skilled labor and assistance to public projects in Koror.

MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION, GOVERNMENT OF PALAU

The Minister of Administration is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and serves as a member of the President's cabinet. The Ministry of Administration has direct line authority over three bureaus: The Bureau of National Treasury, the Bureau of Program Budget and Management, and the Bureau of Public Service System.

The Minister, one of two women ministers in the government, will serve until 31 December 1992 when the present government's term expires.

The report on this ministry is included in the Economic Advancement section of this Report because of the economic impact of government expenditures.

BUREAU OF NATIONAL TREASURY

The bureau is headed by a director who oversees the divisions of finance and accounting, property and supply, revenue and taxation, utility collection, and the national treasury.

Local revenues collected by the treasury for fiscal year 1992, ending 30 September 1992, exceeded $15 million. The United States Department of the Interior grant for the same year totalled $17.25 million for government operations. Included in this figure are allotments for the College of Micronesia, satellite communications, special prosecutor, public auditor and the anti-drug abuse program. Funding for capital improvement programs continue to be appropriated directly by the United States Congress.

BUREAU OF PROGRAM BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

The bureau is headed by a director who oversees the division of budget. Other divisions under this bureau exist under an organizational chart, but are yet to be staffed.

The bureau is responsible for the preparation of the President's annual unified national budget which is submitted to the Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK) annually for appropriation. For the first time in Palau's ten-year history of constitutional government the President's unified national budget was prepared and submitted to the OEK on time.

The bureau has also put

together a better budget management and control system that is designed to maintain better management for all governmental budget activities and possibly avoid budget overruns in future fiscal years.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM

The bureau is headed by a director who oversees the divisions of personnel administration and training. It has responsibility for the personnel administration for the entire executive branch with over one thousand employees in the civil service system and under special contract to the government.

OTHER BUDGET ACTIVITIES

In addition to the three bureaus, there are other agencies of government which organizationally are categorized under the Ministry of Administration even though they are fully autonomous and independent. They include: Social Security Administration, the Weather Service Office, Postal Services, the Pension Plan, the national Civil Service Board and the Public Auditor.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND TRADE

The Ministry of Commerce and Trade was created under the National Government Reorganization Act, RPPL 3-30.

The Ministry has for the past two years operated on a budget of about 50% of the total budget submitted, which covers the following bureaus, divisions and subdivisions:

The Ministry has two bureaus, *"Commercial Regulation"* and *"Commercial Development"*. The Bureau of Commercial Regulation has two divisions: *Division of Labor and Division of Transportation, Communication, and Marine Enforcement*. The Division of Transportation, Communication, and Marine Enforcement has three sections; *Airport, Seaport, and Marine Enforcement*. The Bureau of Commercial Development has two divisions; The *Division of Economic Development, and the Division of Tourism*.

Division of Labor

The Division's primary responsibilities include assisting the people of Palau in job placement, publicizing job vacancies within the Republic, issuing work permits to alien workers and conducting oversight responsibilities related to the foreign labor force as well as collecting and compiling statistics related to personnel and human resources development.

The number of alien workers rose this year to 4,480. (See statistics in Appendix). The increase is attributed to the large number of fishermen being employed by the two long-line fishing operations based in Palau. Significant increase also occurred in the area of skilled construction workers resulting from an increase in

small construction activities within the Republic.

The Division of Labor is actively participating in the ESCAP (U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) meetings and workshops on National focal Points for Human Resources Development. The Chief of the Division has been selected and recognized by ESCAP as the national representative for the Republic of Palau. The Division's Chief attended an ESCAP meeting on National Focal Points in Manila, Philippines in May 1992.

These meetings addressed development of guidelines for an integrated approach to human resources development in policy making, planning, programming, inter-organizational coordination among ESCAP countries, and national and international organizations for human resources development.

The Division of Labor finds these approaches essential for the development of the Republic's human resources and looks forward to further support from the United Nations for this ESCAP program.

Division of Transportation, Communication and Marine Enforcement

This Division is responsible for the daily operation of the airport, the seaport and the patrol boat. The division is manned by one port manager, one port inspector and a clerk typist. The port manager and the port inspector handle the day-to-day work of the seaport, including the management of the patrol boat. The Palau International Airport is manned by an airport manager, and security crew of seven.

Land Transportation

As reported last year, Koror is still the only state with almost all its primary and secondary roads well constructed of asphalt and concrete. The Airai primary road from K-B Bridge to the International Airport is asphalt paved. During the Administration of President Etpison, there has been a tremendous improvement and continuous extension of dirt roads on the main island of Babeldaob. This will continue and eventually will end at the northern tip of Ngarchelong State.

There are no mass transit or public transportation systems in the Republic. Taxis, rental cars and private buses are available for hire.

Surface Transportation

International: Due to its geographical location and dependence on imports for essential goods, Palau relies heavily on regularly scheduled surface cargo ships.

In fiscal year 1991 there were four (4) shipping lines serving Palau, but during this reporting period (FY 92), there were only three (3): Palau Shipping Company; Philippines, Micronesian and Orient Line (PM&O); and Kyowa Line.

The three (3) companies have a total of thirteen (13) ships which made forty eight (48) voyages during fiscal year 1992. This is five (5) fewer than in FY 1991 but it did not disrupt the timely flow of cargo. However, the incoming cargo tonnage was reduced by ten percent (10%). The port call intervals were nearly the same as for the last reporting period, from 30-45 days.

Domestic: The majority of goods and passengers are transported via surface craft to and from Koror, the capital city. Transportation is available to the north to the main island of Babeldaob and to the atoll of Kayangel; to the south to Peleliu and Angaur; and to the southwest to the states of Hatohobei and Sonsorol. Vessels vary in size from small outboard motorboats to 40 plus passenger boats and landing craft.

Air Transportation

International: Continental Air Micronesia is still the only common carrier airline serving the Republic. It averages two flights a day, seven days a week. There are also two cargo carriers which exclusively transport fish out of Palau. These belong to two fishing companies.

The runway of Palau International Airport can accommodate B707 and DC8 aircraft. The runway is well paved with asphalt, lighted for night flights, and equipped with DME and NDB navigational systems.

The apron and parking areas are too small and congestion is one of the ministry's main concerns. The terminal building is adequate at the present level of operation but needs some repair and improvements.

Domestic: Palau Paradise Air is the only active domestic carrier at present. It flies between Koror and Peleliu and Angaur. The Palau Paradise Air schedule includes two flights a day, six days a week.

Communication

International and domestic telephone communication is available through Palau National Communication Corporation (PNCC), a semi-autonomous government agency. Palau has one publicly owned radio broadcasting station and two television stations which are privately owned and operated. At this time, only Koror and Airai have access to telephones.

At the present time, in the area of communication, the Ministry issues only ham radio station and operator licenses.

Marine Enforcement

The Republic of Palau was given a retired United States Coast Guard patrol boat for use to safeguard and patrol its territorial waters and the 200 mile exclusive economic zone. Since receiving the boat, it has been idle and in port most of the time. A plan for boat repair and program reorganization is expected to

result in regular operation.

Seaport

On February 12, 1982, the National Government, under the terms of a QUITCLAIM DEED, conveyed Malakal Port, to the Koror State Government. The title transferred the real property located within the area known as Malakal Harbor, together with all docks, buildings and other improvements located thereon. Following the transfer, the Koror State Lands Authority entered into an agreement with a private company (Belau Transfer and Terminal Co.) to operate the premises for the purpose of handling and storing general cargo and operating the Malakal Sea Terminal.

All port charges and fees collected are paid to Koror State Government.

In view of the transaction between the Koror State Government and the Palau National Government, the Office of Ministry of Commerce and Trade is no longer responsible for operations at the seaport.

Division of Economic Development

The Economic Development Division is responsible for providing technical assistance to aid the development of tourism, domestic industry, including, but not limited to, cooperatives and credit unions. This division is also responsible for the collection and compilation of trade and commercial statistics.

Cooperatives: There are thirteen active chartered cooperatives operating in the Republic of Palau. These cooperatives have a combined membership of 637 members. Among the thirteen cooperatives, eight are fishing cooperatives, three are consumer cooperatives and two are farmer cooperatives.

Credit Union: A total of twenty three chartered credit unions are currently serving seven hundred twenty two (722) members. The total number of members was higher in fiscal year 1991. There was a slight drop in the membership due to the government retirement program.

Despite this downward trend in membership, the unions recorded current assets of $1,845,817.08 of which a total of $1,379,753.88 has been loaned to its members. During this past year, a total of $130,261.26 has been paid out to members in the form of dividends.

Business Industry: The number of private entrepreneurs continues to grow as the Republic's economic base develops. A total of 754 business establishments were issued renewal permits in 1992. Two hundred and seventy-eight new permits were issued, bringing the total number of business establishments to 1032. This is an increase of 28 over last year's 1,004. See appendix for statistical data.

PALAU VISITORS AUTHORITY

For fiscal year 1992 the Palau Visitors Authority (PVA) continued to direct its marketing emphasis to its major markets, Japan and North America. Interestingly, Europe is showing a healthy increase in the number of visitors it contributes to Palau. Similarly, Taiwan is emerging strongly and both markets are in the primary categories to which PVA is now directing its marketing efforts.

From October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992 visitors recorded into Palau totalled 34,971. This figure indicates an increase of 6% over the same period in 1991 when the total was 33,139. Of these arrivals, tourists alone numbered 27,207, an increase of 14% over the same period of last year. To date, the tourist category comprises 78% of all visitors to the Republic.

In keeping with the worldwide concern for environmentally sound tourism development, PVA during the year has worked closely with a number of hotels and tour operators to develop tourist activities other than diving, specifically, wedding ceremonies and adventure/culture oriented programs. PVA worked in close collaboration with the State of Ngardmau in the funding and construction of footpaths leading to Palau's highest waterfall, located in that State.

The Ngaraard Traditional Resort (NTR), a small family operated property on the eastern shores of Babeldaob, opened this year, attracting ecotourism enthusiasts.

With the assistance of the Civic Action Team, PVA installed directional signs on Babeldaob roads indicating directions to four states that are currently accessible by motor vehicles.

Nearing completion are signs to be installed at various historic and cultural sites explaining the nature and significance of such sites.

Despite worldwide recession, tourism is expected to continue to rise and new developments are taking place in Palau to respond to this trend. The Palau Pacific Resort (PPR) has broken ground for sixty (60) additional rooms of first class quality. Increase in tourism arrivals to Palau by 40% in the next two years is expected.

Steps have been taken to bring to Palau a major live-aboard cruise/tourist ship, the Aggressor. It is expected to commence operation in Palau by the end of 1992 to supplement the supply of existing hotel rooms. Tour operator businesses increased from 20 in FY 1991 to 28 at the end of fiscal year 1992.

In recognition of potential environmental damage likely to occur as dive activities increase, the PVA, Nature Conservancy, Koror State Government, and some operators and hotels joined efforts in installing mooring buoys at ten popular dive sites around Koror. Additional buoys are planned for the second phase of

the project in the near future.

Development of human resource skills is highly regarded by the PVA resulting in its sponsoring of a series of short term seminars/workshops for employees in the tourism industry. Three seminars have been sponsored by PVA on various areas of hotel service and catering.

In collaboration with the Micronesian Occupational College, the PVA is currently working with a training consultant to develop a full range program module for the long term training program within the college.

The Palau Visitors Authority continues to look forward with optimism to the success of the visitor industry in Palau. A Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Task Force is commencing its review of the tourism sector, and PVA is confident that the direction of the industry in the years ahead will be clearly defined so as to be beneficial both to our visitors and to the local citizenry.

See Appendix for statistical data.

MINISTRY OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

The United States Department of the Interior/Office of Territorial and International Affairs provided two technical assistance grants in the area of conservation. One grant, in the amount of $6,000, was to assist the ROP in developing a soil, water, forest and marine conservation education program for local residents. The second grant, in the amount of $215,000.00, was for a project to accomplish an aerial photographic survey of Palau, a rapid ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PALAU, and to establish a conservation data center.

Division of Conservation and Entomology

Fruitfly traps - Several fruitfly traps were set in Airai and Koror States. The purpose of this was to see if any of the notorious fruit flies has become established here. The trapping results showed that no fruit flies have become established in Palau. The two local fruit flies -- *Bactocera frauenfeldi* and *B. unbrosus* were the only common fruit flies collected in the traps. All the traps were removed except one which was brought to the Biology Laboratory. This trap was set in the Laboratory yard and was continuously checked for any fruitflies.

Fruit-piercing moth - The common host of this fruit-piercing moth *(Othreis fullonia)* is *Erythrina spp.* (Indian Coral Tree). However, its alternative host *(Pachygone lederrmanni)*, an endemic moon seed vine plant grows on Babeldaob. There were no larvae of the fruit-piercing moth observed in this host plant.

Greater Sulfur-Crested Cockatoo (Cacatua galerita) - This bird, formerly restricted to the Rock Islands, has spread to

Koror and Airai States. In addition to its reported feeding on fruit and seeds and on the "heart" of two rock island palms, it also feeds on rootcrops. The bird can uproot cassava and sweet potato plants, carry them to its roosting place for repast. A surprising observation was made on this bird in Malakal Island where several gardens are maintained by local people. In one garden, several clumps of bananas were felled by the bird stumps were shredded to the ground.

Spider Mites - Some localized outbreaks of spider mites were observed in Nekken, Ngaremlengui and Koror on cassava and papaya plants. The mites start feeding on the nether surface of leaves, turning them yellow and finally the leaves fall to the ground leaving apical leaves. The development of tubers was greatly affected, with some plants showing generally poor root development. In the case of papaya, leaf deformation and yellowing were common. Fruit development was not normal and developed fruits showed mite damage on the surface.

Five proven predatory mites were imported from the U.S. to control the spider mites, but were dead upon arrival. We will try again when funds are available.

Spiraling Whitefly - Sporadic infestations of this whitefly were observed on Koror, Babeldaob, and Peleliu on banana, guava and papaya leaves. The whitefly has biological control agents, which allows economical control.

Siam weed (Chromolaena odorata)

This weed is spreading fast in Palau. It is believed that a predatory moth can destroy the Siam weed. The moths will be released in an identified site in Airai.

As an important and integral part of the pest management program in Palau, the production of a virus to destroy the coconut beetle continues. Where the virus was introduced in Airai, there is now a noticeable increase of the coconut beetle population, due to the increase of breeding sites caused by the recent typhoon. Preparation is being made to develop enough of the virus to control the increase of the coconut beetle population, especially in Kayangel and the northern part of Babeldaob.

In general, there were no reported outbreaks of insect pests in Palau during the report period.

<u>Conference/Meeting</u> - The Chief Conservationist participated in a Conference on Endangered Species and Pesticide Protection in Florida. The Conference was sponsored by the University of Florida. The Chief Conservationist attended this Conference on behalf of the Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board.

The Chief Conservationist also attended the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Fifth Intergovernmental

Meeting held in Western Samoa.

Reports: Reports of the baseline studies are now available in the Bureau of Resources and Development. The reports are as follows:

a) An Assessment of the Status of Dugongs in Palau including comments on Sea Turtles.

b) A survey of the crocodile populations of the Palau Islands.

c) A 1991 survey of the forest birds of the Republic of Palau.

d) Results of 1991 survey of fruit bats *(Pteropus mariannus pelewensis and P. pilosus)* in the Republic of Palau.

e) A report on plants in and around Ngeremeduu Bay.

f) Marine Report on corals, fishes, marine plants, etc.

g) Aerial Photos of Palau including the Southwest Islands.

h) Southwest Palau Islands Expedition (Preliminary Report)

University of Oregon - Micronesia Program:

a) As reported previously, the National Conservation Strategy was reported in draft form. The document was published and copies were sent to the sixteen States, all ministers, and other people, who in one way or another, contributed to the production of the document.

b) Literature Collection - The work of putting the various scientific documents into the computer system has begun and continues. It is near completion.

c) Wildlife Management Plan - The work on this document was begun and a University of Oregon-Micronesia Technical Assistant came on board to put the whole document into its final form.

The Republic of Palau, represented by the Bureau of Resources and Development, participated in an "Oceania Wetland Inventory" sponsored by various international wetland agencies and is coordinated by Dr. Derek A. Scoot of International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWWRB).

The National Heritage Reserve System Act was passed by both houses of the National Congress.

Some one hundred eighteen (118) herbarium specimens, all pressed and identified, were received from the Bishop Museum. The specimens were a part of the collection made during the vegetation survey.

In-Service Training: This work is an important aspect of the Conservation/Entomology Program. Lower level employees are given daily instructions for work as part of daily training. Short lectures were given to Elementary and High School students as well as to adults.

Efforts are now being made to develop a Conservation

Enforcement Program to go hand in hand with the Conservation Education Program.

Division of Agriculture

Extension: Fifteen (15) trips were taken in 1992 to distribute planting materials and livestock throughout Palau. Extension agents held meetings with farmers, advising farmers on proper and safe application of pesticides and fertilizers. Extension agents also advised and demonstrated proper methods and techniques for raising crops and livestock. Other trips were made to conduct agricultural resource assessment and inventory the existing land use on Babeldaob.

Fourteen thousand (14,000) planting materials of root crops, fruit trees, vegetables, timber, ornamental, and other crops of economic value, were distributed. Thirty four (34) acres of small gardens were cultivated with a government tractor.

The Division of Agriculture, through technical assistance from USDA Soil Conservation Service, developed a plan for Ngchesar State on Resource Assessment and Conservation.

Technical assistance was also received from the University of Oregon Micronesian Program to inventory land use on Babeldaob. The project was completed in September, 1992.

Forestry: The Forestry program submitted three different grant proposals to USDA Forest Service for FY 1992. A total of $34,035 was awarded for the proposals. Of this amount, $23,900 was for new sets of aerial photographs, forestry scholarships and other programs; $5,135 funded the Palau Leaders Conference on Sustainable Development; the remaining $5,000 was set aside for the Bureau of Resources and Development conservation program. From 1986 to this year, the U.S. Forest Service has awarded a total of $187,735 to Palau forestry programs.

One acre of indigenous, integrated agroforest was completed this year. This brings the total acreage of the agroforestry farm at Nekken Forestry Station to three (3) acres. The objective of this new farming system is to demonstrate to the farmers what can be done without clear cutting the site. Another acre was planted with acacia at Melekeok State watershed as part of the on-going reforestation program.

The Ngaremlengui State erosion control and beautification program resumed this year. Joint efforts between the state and forestry employees planted 800 acacia (nitrogen fixing) tree seedlings along the roadside from Imeong to Ngermetengel.

The Ngchesar State community nursery was completed this year. The nursery is jointly operated by the state employees and elementary schools. The objective of this program is to raise seedlings of fruit and timber trees and to distribute them to the state's people.

Livestock: Piggery and poultry breeding programs to upgrade village stocks continued this year, turning out one thousand seventy five (1,075) young animals which were distributed to the farmers.

Three commercial poultry farms had a total of 9,500 layers. Egg production reached a peak of 80%.

The cattle and goat program concentrated on pasture improvement by planting introduced tropical legumes and grasses. Additional paddocks were fenced to complement existing ones.

Training: A two-day Palau Leaders Conference on Sustainable Development sponsored by the USDA Forest Service and organized with the Division of Agriculture was held in February 1992.

One agricultural extension agent attended a training session on Agriculture and Food Statistics in Apia, Western Samoa at the beginning of this year.

The head forester took part in a workshop on Integrated Research on Mangrove Ecosystems held in Fiji in January 1992.

Another forester attended a training session on Occupational Health and Safety in Logging and Small Scale Saw Mill Operation held in Fiji.

Division of Marine Resources

The strategy for marine resource management and development in the Republic is based on the recognition that the ocean is the nation's most valuable natural resource and that it offers the best opportunities for long term economic development and attainment of economic self-sufficiency. The informal strategy includes:

- Initiatives to increase private sector employment and income generating opportunities,

- The development of socially and environmentally sensitive resource management policies,

- The diversion of fishing efforts from inshore to offshore activities,

- Resource surveys and product development to expand the export base,

- The development of marine conservation awareness programs,

- Improvement in methods of product handling and processing,

- Encouragement of active participation by State governments in marine resource development, management and conservation,

- Increase in local manpower training opportunities.

FACILITIES

Marine Resources continues to utilize air-conditioned office space spread through four buildings. The offices are

approximately 40 years old. They are of a prefabricated design and were relocated to the Malakal site in 1973 when MMDC (Micronesia Mari-Culture Development Center) was established. In 1981 when the constitutional government took effect, MRD and MMDC merged. However, it was not until 1988 that MRD moved from its original site close to the Micronesian Industrial Corporation (MIC) to the Malakal site.

The site at Malakal has 5 air-conditioned rooms capable of accommodating 10 visitors in a dormitory-style arrangement. The dormitory is self-contained with respect to cooking and other facilities. In addition to the dormitories, MMDC maintains an administrative office, six project offices and an extensive system of mariculture tanks with flowing seawater and aeration. The giant clam hatchery consists of 60 concrete tanks of 5-10 tons volume and a 1660 -ft, state-of-the-art, intensive hatchery. Laboratory equipment consists of compound and dissecting microscopes, balances, centrifuges, dissolved oxygen meters, air pumps, pH meters and a 20 cu.ft. freezer. The giant clam hatchery has facilities for processing clam meat and shells and for packing clam meat in heat-sealed, stretch-wrapped containers. Three MacIntosh computers are on line with accessories including dot matrix and laser printers, floppy and hard disc drives, mass data storage backup system, backup power supply and a full complement of software for word processing, statistical analysis, financial analysis and databases.

Boats include a 12 meter Yamaha diesel in-board and an assortment of small open deck work boats powered with outboard engines. At present, six scuba sets are maintained by various projects and some of the staff have undergone training to service and maintain this equipment.

MARINE RESOURCES PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT

Marine Resources received a grant of $75,000 from United States Department of the Interior through the Office of the Territorial and International Affairs to hire a qualified Biologist/Fisheries Advisor for a 2 year period. The 2 year work plan will undertake the following tasks:

1. Resource surveys of coral reef fisheries,

2. Registration of fishing vessels,

3. Expansion of fisheries databases,

4. Base line studies for dredging projects,

5. Biologic studies for development and other projects,

6. Development of a library for technical reports.

FISHERIES EXTENSION SERVICES

The Marine Resources Division and MMDC extend technical advice and services to interested individuals,

fishermen, cooperatives, and state governments on various issues which relate to the catch fishery, mariculture and marine resources management. Services are provided upon request and where resources are available, either from within MRD or from other donor agencies with whom cooperative relations have been developed. Major activities include resource assessment on various projects, reef damage evaluations, potential mariculture farms evaluation and sanctuary surveys.

Fish Aggregation Device (FAD) Deployment

The South Pacific Commission Fisheries Development Program provided MRD with a master fisherman, Mr. Peter Watt, as a technical assistant for nine months of 1992. Mr. Watt, with MRD staff, conducted fishing trials, using the deployed FADs as stations for small scale vertical longline fishing. Unfortunately, the loss of deployed FADs before and during the master fishermen's stay limited the number of fishing trials. In addition to the fishing trials, Mr. Watt assisted in additional FAD deployments, trained staff on necessary technical skills, conducted depth contour surveys and conducted two workshops for the community about FADs and the use of navigation equipment.

Palau Fishing Community Development Project

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), through the government of Japan, funded the construction of four fishing ports with facilities in Ngerchelong, Angaur, Melekeok, and Ngatpang. Ngerchelong and Melekeok now have active and expanding fisheries cooperatives.

FISHERIES RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries Information Dissemination

A Marine Resources Division (MRD) Technical Library is being developed. The library's goals are to build and maintain a working collection of marine resources information/ publications for the staff of the Division, as well as to provide information for other government agencies, local users, students, and visiting researchers.

The MRD Technical Library has continued to develop its collection of general information regarding both living and non-living marine resources, tridacna research, fisheries, aquaculture and marine conservation - with emphasis on the Pacific region. The library's holdings now include approximately 1,300 monograph titles, 30 active journal and newsletter subscriptions, as well as a unique collection of unpublished reports on Palau's marine environment.

As Micronesia's sole member of the PIMRIS (Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System) network, coordinated

through the University of the South Pacific, the MRD Technical Library is developing an online catalog using the CDS-ISIS software. In the future, this development will allow the MRD Technical Library to link electronically with the PIMRIS Moana database in Suva. As a member of the PIMRIS network, the MRD Technical Library benefits from a gratis Current Awareness Service, enabling MRD staff to obtain technical articles from journals which the MRD Library does not subscribe to.

During 1992, the MRD Technical Library received technical assistance through the University of Oregon Micronesia Program. During both an initial three-month period, and an additional three-month follow-up, the MRD Technical Library Information Officer was trained in the ongoing management of the library's collections, including bibliographic control, preservation, and binding techniques.

Trochus Fisheries Management

Trochus (Trochus niloticus) is the single most valuable inshore marine resource in Palau. Trochus harvests have averaged @148 metric tons/yr over the past seven years and generated local revenues of @$650,000 for fishermen in 1989 and 1992. In 1989, the Palau national government passed an Act placing a moratorium on the harvesting of trochus for a period of three years in all states except Hatohobei and Sonsorol. Prior to the introduction of this Act, trochus harvests were confined to June and regulated by the national government. In 1981, responsibility for management and regulation of the trochus fishery was given to the states. During this period, it was difficult to obtain information concerning the total trochus harvest. Concerns about the ability of the resource to sustain itself arose as the fishing pressure increased throughout the 1980's, leading to the introduction of the 1989 Act.

Information on import tonnage, destinations, and unit cost of trochus shells needs to be more accessible to MRD. Export data has often been unavailable or fragmented and inconsistent between sources. Better information would enable local governments to negotiate on firmer ground with foreign and local businessmen on prices for the tonnage that is sold.

In 1992, the moratorium was lifted two months prior to the scheduled expiration. The June harvest went smoothly, with only two local buyers, who provided all their data to MRD. For the first time in several decades, MRD obtained an accurate account of the trochus harvest.

See appendix for statistical data.

MRD has two activities focusing on trochus. The first activity relates to assessing the status of trochus stocks on the reefs and to monitoring of this fishery. Monitoring the trochus population involves

visually observing the trochus on the reefs and keeping track of the level of annual export. The second activity, coordinated through the Marine and Aquaculture Research Project, concentrates on culturing trochus for reef seeding trials.

MRD is in a position to conduct surveys on specific reefs and advise states on the appropriate levels of harvesting that their reefs may be able to sustain. Each of the sixteen states throughout Palau has at least one trochus sanctuary and Koror State has five. MRD offers advice on the suitability of the sites selected for sanctuaries and monitors trochus populations established there.

Commercial Landings of Inshore Marine Resources

During the fiscal year of 1992, at least 500 metric tons of inshore fish were purchased by local markets or directly exported, generating local revenues that exceeded one million dollars ($1.2 million). Landing and biological data for a range of species have been collected by MRD with cooperation from three major outlets: Palau Federation of Fishing Association (a semi-government funded outlet), and two private markets, OH's and PMCI (Palau Modekngei Company, Incorporated). A total of more than 329 metric tons of inshore marine resources were purchased for more than $850,000 by these major outlets alone of which about 30 mt (10%) were exported (See appendix for statistical data). In 1990, these three markets represented 71% of the total known commercial landings. Unfortunately, records maintained by PFFA (Palau Federation of Fishing Associations) for the last decade are not adequate to document developments that have taken place in Palauan reef fisheries throughout that period. Landings from OH's and PMCI markets provide a more complete representation of Palau's commercial landings.

Fishermen may sell their catch to several fish markets or cooperatives that are currently operational in each state. It is hoped that under the Palau Fishing Community Project, that the current fragmented nature of fish handling and distribution at the state level will be streamlined. The state markets either retail locally or ship their catch to Koror for distribution there. In addition to PFFA, nine fish marketing operations of varying sizes were active in Koror in 1990.

MRD's relations with the markets improved during 1990. MRD has adopted a collaborative approach in developing its relations with local markets by providing summaries of information collected to the collaborating markets on a monthly basis. The resulting summaries provide MRD with useful information and at the same time provide the markets with a review of their recent operations.

Export data is collected solely from air manifest forms obtained on a monthly basis

from Continental Air Micronesia. The manifest forms report the contents of air-freighted coolers. There are size restrictions on containers and the manifest forms only provide a general description of the contents; species breakdown is not given. The data reported is the gross weight, approximately 35% of which is the ice and coolers. At least 230 mt of inshore fish were exported. The appendix shows a general breakdown of exports by destination. Guam and Saipan received the bulk of exported inshore resources for extended families and for local sales at their markets. Japan receives the bulk of the "sashimi quality tuna"; however, the appendix shows total tuna landings, as the tuna companies also air-freight on company air carriers.

Tuna Observer Program

A tuna tagging and sampling program was initiated in 1991 by the South Pacific Commission as part of a regional study. The two tuna transshipping companies, PITI (Palau International Traders, Incorporated) and PMIC (Palau Marine Industries Corporation), and several government agencies are cooperating with MRD to retrieve tags for the regional South Pacific Commission's study and provide length and weight data, and other data on transshipment. The MRD tuna observer and data collector has length and weight measurements for 1,283 yellowfin and 1,493 bigeye tuna. A total of @1,200 metric tons of the "sashimi" tuna were air freighted to Japan this fiscal year Approximately 44% of the total tuna landed were air freighted to Japan in 1991. The remaining 56% of lower quality tuna is shipped by sea.

AQUACULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, BELAU MARICULTURE DEMONSTRATION CENTER (BMDC)

Giant Clam Project

Hatchery and nursery development for the giant clam project has been successful. Efforts have now shifted to market development to be followed by encouragement of public involvement in appropriate giant clam mariculture enterprises. International protocols for trading of maricultured giant clam meat and other products are still being worked out.

Trochus Hatchery

During this reporting period a Japanese expert was posted to assist with hatchery development and sea ranching trials. The trochus hatchery has been set up with appropriate equipment and is now ready for mass production. Seeds are being poly-cultured with giant clams as well as for reef seeding trials.

Turtle Headstarting Project

The Turtle Headstarting Project was terminated due to the lack of appropriate permits required by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Efforts will now turn to research on local turtle populations and to identifying

and addressing critical management issues.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT BOARD

The Foreign Investment Board was established within the Executive Branch of the national government and was created under Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) No. 3-34.

With the ending of Fiscal Year 1992, the Foreign Investment Board had received a total of 16 applications for Foreign Investment Approval Certificates (FIAC) with an application filing fee of $500 each.

Eleven (11) received applications were approved and issued FIAC's. Five (5) are still pending. The approved are:

Name	FIAC No.
Parson Overseas Company	133-92
Alpine Investments (Palau) Inc.	136-92
Keen Ween International Enterprises, Inc.	138-92
Ulechong, Camblin & Classen, Inc.	139-92
UMDA	141-92
Bank of Micronesia	143-92
Pacific Savings Bank, Ltd.	144-92
SsangYong Engineering and Construction Co.	145-92
Micronesia Yachts Company, Ltd	146-92
Black Micro Corporation	147-92
Guam Pacific Tokyu Construction	148-92

New tourist accomodation - West Plaza Hotel By the Sea located on the road to T-Dock in Koror.

Capital Improvement Project for repairs of paved roads and causeways in Koror and Airai.

PART VI
POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

On April 14, 1992, a group of citizens presented a petition to the President of the Palau, the Olbiil Era Kelulau and the Election Commission. The petition, expressing a desire to amend the Republic of Palau Constitution to avoid certain inconsistencies between the Constitution and the Compact of Free Association with the United States, was submitted pursuant to Article XIV, Section 1(b) and Article XV, Section 11 of the Constitution. Subsequently, the Olbiil Era Kelulau enacted Public Law No. 3-76 providing for a referendum to amend the Constitution to be held on November 4, 1992, coincident with the General Election.

ELECTIONS HELD IN FISCAL YEAR 1992

October 23, 1991: Special Election, Fifth Senatorial District to take the seat of late Senator Itelbang Luii.

November 7, 1991: Peleliu State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

November 13, 1991: Aimeliik State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislator.

November 15, 1991: Airai State Recall Election for the Members of the State Legislature.

November 26, 1991: Special Election, Third Senatorial District to fill the vacant seat of former Senator Lucius L. Malsol.

December 3, 1991: Ngaremlengui State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

December 10, 1991: Melekeok State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

December 20, 1991: Airai State Special Election to elect the Members of the State Legislature.

May 29, 1992: Kayangel General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

June 16, 1992: Ngarchelong State Special Election to elect the Governor.

June 22, 1992: Hatohobei State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the

State Legislature.

July 13, 1992: Sonsorol State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

August 11, 1992: Ngiwal State General Election to elect the Governor and Members of the State Legislature.

September 1, 1992: Koror State General Election to elect the Members of the State Legislature.

September 22, 1992: Primary Election with the top two candidates for the Office of the President and Vice President to be placed on the ballot on November 4, 1992 General Election.

September 30, 1992: Ngarchelong State General Election to elect the Members of the State Legislature

OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (CONGRESS)

Legislative Process

The "Olbiil Era Kelulau" is Palau's national legislative body and is composed of two houses--the Senate and the House of Delegates. Although the two houses are co-equal under the Constitution of Palau, the Senate has the additional power of advice and consent. There are thirty members of the Third Olbiil Era Kelulau--14 Senators and 16 Delegates. Each congress serves a term of four years. The term of the incumbent Third Olbiil Era Kelulau is from 1989 through 1992.

Senators represent geographic districts determined according to population by a reapportionment commission. The Senate is reapportioned every eight years. There are fourteen senators at present with four from the northern part of Palau, nine from Koror, and one from the southern islands. There are sixteen delegates, one from each of the sixteen states of Palau. Members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau may be removed from office only by recall or impeachment.

Each house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau establishes its own rules of procedure. Accordingly, the Senate's rules of procedure call for nine standing committees while the House of Delegates has nine standing committees. Special and joint committees may be created by joint resolution from time to time as the need arises.

The leadership of the Senate consists of a President, Vice President and Floor Leader, with an executive committee consisting of these presiding officers and all standing committee chairmen. The leadership of the House of Delegates consists of the Speaker, Vice Speaker and Floor Leader and an executive committee as well. Each house maintains a central supporting staff, including individual committee staffing, who are supervised by each respective clerk. In addition, separate offices of the Budget Officer and Administrative officer are

jointly maintained by both houses to support the two houses in each office's respective area of responsibilities.

The Constitution of Palau requires that a bill pass three separate readings on three separate days in each house before it becomes law. A bill will be put up for first reading upon introduction. Once a bill is passed on first reading, it will be assigned by the presiding officer to one or more of the standing committees for a report. A committee, after extensive consideration of the bill, may choose to report it out or let it die without report. The report may be favorable and may recommend amendments as well, or may be unfavorable, in which case it will progress no further.

A bill passing second reading will be referred to the Legislative Counsel for review as to form and legal sufficiency. The Legislative Counsel will make his report on the bill, including any recommended corrective, but not substantive, amendments. The bill will then be placed on the calendar for third reading, when the full house will vote to either pass the bill with corrective amendments or to reject it. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to the bill's passage on third and final reading.

If the bill passes third reading, it is then transmitted to the other house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau where it undergoes essentially the same process. If passed by the other house in a modified form, it will be returned to the original house, which will consider whether to accept or reject the changes. If the changes are rejected, a conference committee is appointed by the presiding officers of each house, which will attempt to reach agreement on the amendments. If they report that they are able to do so, each house will vote on the changes proposed by the conference.

A bill enacted by the Olbiil Era Kelulau is then engrossed and transmitted to the President. The President has 15 days within which to either sign the bill or veto it. In the latter case the bill is returned within the fifteen days to the Olbiil Era Kelulau with a statement of the reasons for the veto. If the bill is not returned within this period, it may become law without action by the president. All bills signed by the President or allowed to become law without his signature are then transmitted to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior in Washington D.C. for review for consistency with applicable federal law, the Trusteeship Agreement or treaties in force. The Assistant Secretary has 20 days in which to determine to allow the bill to become law or to suspend all or part of the legislation. Secretary's Order No. 3142 and its predecessor, No. 3119 contain this provision for approval of all legislation passed by the government of Palau.

In the event of a veto by the President, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may, within thirty days of receipt of the President's veto, override such veto by a vote of two-thirds majority of each house. The President also has line item veto authority on appropriations bills subject to the same procedure.

The President may also refer a bill back to the Olbiil Era Kelulau with recommendations for amendment. In this case, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may repass the bill on third reading either with or without the President's recommendations. In either case, the bill is again transmitted to the President for his action within 15 days.

In addition to bills that become law, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may entertain resolutions. There are four different types of resolutions--Senate Joint Resolutions, House Joint Resolutions, Senate Resolutions and House Resolutions. The joint resolutions may originate in either house, but require adoption by both houses, while single resolutions require adoption by only the house that originated the resolution. Resolutions do not go through readings but are simply adopted as the case may be.

The Senate exercises its power of advice and consent on presidential appointments by adoption of Senate single resolutions with affirmative votes of two-thirds majority of the Senate. The will of the Olbiil Era Kelulau is expressed by means of resolutions, e.g. approval of an agreement is expressed through adoption of a resolution.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE THIRD OLBIIL ERA KELULAU

1. The Senate confirmed Mr. Santos Olikong to head the Ministry of State. He had formerly served as Delegate from Koror State to the House of Delegates and as Speaker.

Laws Passed in FY 1992

Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) 3-61: Prohibits commercial export of lobsters and, in certain seasons, reef fish.

RPPL 3-62: Prohibits use of tobacco and betelnut in government buildings.

RPPL 3-63: Usury Act of 1991.

RPPL 3-64: Social Security Act.

RPPL 3-65: Amended the Primary Election Law.

RPPL 3-66: Child Abuse and Neglect Statutes.

RPPL 3-67: Supplemental Budget.

RPPL 3-68: Amending the laws creating the Palau National Communications Corporation.

RPPL 3-69: Disabled Person's Anti-Discrimination Act.

RPPL 3-70: Supplemental

Budget.

RPPL 3-71: Licensing of Public Accountants.

RPPL 3-72: Creating the Palau Board of Health.

RPPL 3-73: Parole Reform Act of 1992.

RPPL 3-74: Revising 4 PNC 201 concerning the composition of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

RPPL 3-75: Exempting Palau National Communication Corporation from national and state taxes.

RPPL 3-76: Providing for a referendum on the amendment to the Constitution.

President of the UN Trusteeship Council and Chairman of the 1992 UN Visiting Mission, His Excellency Thomas Richardson, meets with Palau Minister of Administration, Mrs. Sandra S. Pierantozzi.

PART VII
SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a council of 10 titled male chiefs and a parallel advisory staff of 10 female chiefs, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be, grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palau's hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters constituting today's states. These village clusters in turn were lined in alliances with one of the two greater semi-states, north and south, each headed by a high chief, the Reklai in the North and the Ibedul in the South. Due to rapid change in the traditional system, however, today's younger, educated people have been able to assume greater positions of prestige and responsibility in the community regardless of traditional rank.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the constitutions of the national and state governments which now make up the Trust Territory (Palau),a s well as those set forth in the Trust Territory Code. These include:

- Freedom of Religion, speech, press, right of assembly, and petition;

- No slavery or involuntary servitude;

- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;

- No deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law;

- No ex-post facto laws:

- Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited;

- Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory;

- The maintenance of free elementary education;

- No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations;

- Writ of habeas corpus;

- No quartering of soldiers in private houses;

- Trade and property rights protection;

- Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have frequently petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Christianity has supplanted the earliest indigenous beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and spirits, both good and evil. In Palau, the Modekngei Church is an indigenous non-Christian religion.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic missions operate in the territory.

The United Church Board of World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic Mission groups; the Liebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline Islands maintains headquarters at Chuuk while covering Palau.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodations and must meet other requirements as well.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Republic of Palau Social Security System (ROPSSS) was established by the Social Security Act of 1987, RPPL 2-29. This Act was recently replaced by RPPL No. 3-64 which went into effect on December 20, 1991.

In its fourth year after the break-up of the Trust Territory Social Security System, the Republic of Palau Social Security is fully organized and functions as a separate system. Its operations are supervised by a five-member Board of Trustees who appoint an administrator to administer the programs and services provided by the Social Security System. Currently, the Social Security employs an administrator and six staff members to carry out its functions. Board members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK).

Membership

The ROPSSS, at present, has a total of 20,684 members. In FY 1992 more than 1200 new members were added to the system. ROPSSS covers all employees working in Palau, including self-employed with a minimum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in annual gross revenues. In addition, farmers and fishermen, as well as taxi drivers whose annual gross revenues do not meet the $10,000 minimum requirement are still eligible under the new law for full membership if they can declare at least $300 per quarter as their Social Security taxable income. This new requirement has a potential to dramatically increase the

number of members and at the same time expand coverage so more people can benefit from the system.

During FY 92, ROPSSS paid an average of $148,193 in monthly benefits to eligible members and their survivors.

Contributions

In FY 92, a total of $2,403,305 was collected as member contributions to the system. Of this amount, nearly half, $1.3 million, was collected from government employees with the remainder from employees of the private sector. Nearly all new members added to the system in FY 92 came from the private sector, indicating a trend toward the private sector as the main source of employment in Palau rather than the government as is the case today.

Beneficiaries and Monthly Benefits

A total of 55 beneficiaries were added to the system in FY 92 bringing an overall total of 1121 beneficiaries covered under the system. Beneficiaries include retirees, surviving spouses and children, as well as disabled workers. The average monthly benefits were:

Old Age	$ 186.83
Surviving Spouse	104.54
Surviving Children	31.79
Disability	187.83

On an annual basis, the system paid a total of $1,778,320 in benefit payments to Social Security recipients. Many families are heavily dependent on Social Security income each month for their livelihood.

Social Security Trust Fund

The ROPSSS maintains a Trust Fund originally funded from Palau's share of $4.4 million from the Trust Territory Social Security System. At the end of FY 91, the Trust Fund stood at more than $5.3 million and in FY 92 it has a market value of more than $6 million. The Trust Fund is fully invested in the U.S. financial markets. At present, it is managed by the Atlanta Sosnoff Capital Corporation in New York as Fund Manager, with Merrill Lynch acting as Investment Consultant, while Hawaiian Trust serves as the custodian of the fund.

Market Value of the Trust Fund Assets in FY 92

Receivables	$ 29,966.40
Cash Equivalents	251,675.90
Fixed Income: U.S. Government Obligations	2,603,211.20
Preferred Stocks	113,950.00
Equities:	
Convertible Corporate Bonds	126,000.00
Convertible Preferred Stocks	206,250.00
Common Stocks	2,739,168.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 6,070,221.51

Prior Service Trust Fund

In addition to ROPSSS, another Social Security Program called the Prior Service Program is available for government employees who were employed prior to the creation of the

Trust Territory Social Security Program in 1968. The Prior Service Program is funded by a separate Trust Fund set up with funds appropriated by the United States Congress and administered by a separate Board of Trustees. Republic of Palau Social Security System, ROPSSS, provides technical and related services to assist in the administration of this program.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, created in September 1990, is responsible for the social services to the community and for enhancement and preservation of the cultural heritage of the people of Palau.

This ministry oversees and directs the bureaus, divisions and other related services.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Division of National Youth Affairs, in addressing youth problems in Palau, particularly increasing unemployment, involvement in drugs and alcohol, and school drop-outs, is cooperating with the Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) to establish a "Student Literacy Corps" program.

The main purpose of the program is to provide appropriate literacy and Pre-GED (General Education Development) training and skill development necessary for participants to receive high school diplomas and set educational and employment goals for their future.

The objective of this program is to improve and promote the well-being of troubled and educationally and/or economically disadvantaged individuals.

Student Literacy Program

The Division of National Youth Affairs has been involved in youth programs such as Student Literacy Corps, Youth Sports, and other community services related to youth programs.

This division, under the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs has agreed to become part of the Student Literacy Corps Program and has endorsed Micronesian Occupational College to submit a partnership grant proposal on behalf of the coalition.

The Division's role in this partnership is to do community outreach for student recruitment, to provide classrooms, to provide student evaluations, and to supervise Student Literacy Corps tutors. Related social concerns will be the province of the Bureau of Community Services. The program was established to help unemployed youth and high school dropouts.

The Literacy Corps Program began on August 31, 1992 with the enrollment of forty-one (41) students. The program is housed in the Civic Center located in Koror.

There are twelve (12) tutors in

the program. Five of them are being paid by the Juvenile Justice Office. Four (4) MOC students are required to do tutoring in the Student Literacy Program as required for Certificate of Achievement and Associate in Science Degrees for five occupational programs in trade and industries. Three (3) tutors are volunteers. One is an engineer from the Civic Action Team and two are elders from the Mormon Church in Palau. The program is greatly aided by their help.

Involvement in Community Programs

The Division of National Youth Affairs serves voluntarily to help ASAP (Anti-Substance Abuse Program) activities in Babeldaob and Koror. It has been involved in promoting activities in the Drug-Free Week, Child Abuse Program, workshops, and conferences related to youth.

Youth Sports Program

The Mini Basketball League program has been involved in organizing and officiating all games. Under this program the Bureau also organized a volleyball league with Koror State Government and officiated in the league.

Job Corps Program

The Job Corps program is effective in Palau. Thirty applications (30) have been sent to Hawaii. Twenty-seven (27) are currently in the program.

Division of Parks & Recreation

The Division of Parks and Recreations is staffed by six full-time employees, a chief, secretary, treasurer, recreation specialist, recreation aid, and a maintenance worker.

Existing and Future Demand for an Indoor Facility

On an island with few leisure activities for youth, sport facilities are very important. In 1986, 65% of the population of Koror was under the age of 29. Koror is the location of the Micronesian Occupational College (average enrollment of 650), Palau High School (600 students), Harris Elementary School (485 students), and Koror Elementary School (600 students).

Sports education is part of the curriculum for both the high school and elementary schools. Yearly sport competitions include physical education days for the elementary schools, and inter-school competitions for the public and private high schools. An indoor facility would enable more emphasis on court sports, such as basketball and volleyball, as well as indoor activities such as table tennis and weight lifting.

Basketball and volleyball sport leagues would also utilize an indoor facility for practices and competitions. These leagues average 150 to 200 players, and competitions draw 250 to 350 spectators

regularly. Currently, there are three basketball leagues: Belau Amateur Basketball Association (BABA), Senior Basketball League (age 34 over) and the Mini Basketball League (age 10-12 and 13-15).

An indoor facility would also be invaluable to community events. The annual sports competitions, Youth Days, draws an average of 800 participants and 1000 spectators. Other large community events include the Belau Arts Festival (estimated attendance -1000), Senior Citizens Fair, high school graduations (average-1000), and inaugurations of government leaders (average of 1500-2000 people).

Regularly Played Sports in Palau

Palau Baseball Major League (Men)	Jan-April 1992
Basketball League (Men and Women)	Feb-April 1992
Softball League (Men and Women)	May-July 1992
Volleyball League (Men and Women)	June-Aug 1992

The Division of Parks and Recreation for the past years has been assisting, organizing and officiating school sports activities and continues to do the same on request.

Responsibilities of Parks and Recreation

As defined in the Palau National Code, the Division is responsible to carry out the following:

1. *Facilitate public and private associations and organizations involved in sports.* Example: Parks & Recreation assisted 1992 Palau Major League in score keeping/officiating and maintaining the field. Teams involved were Airai (15) players, Ngerbeched (22) players, Red Torch (18) players, Koror (17) players, and Meyuns (19) players.

2. *Provide, coordinate, and support national and international sports and recreational events.*

In 1992, the Division of Parks and Recreation coordinated an island wide softball league with eight teams involved, Neco Marine (16) players, Midtown (22) players, Ngermid (25) players, MOC (16) players, and others.

The Division's Chief travelled to Guam on May 17, 1992 to attend an Olympic Solidarity Course in Youth Baseball/Coaching.

Palau hosted the coveted Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc. Baseball Tournament in April 1992 with teams from Guam (25) players including coaches and managers, CNMI (25), FSM (25), and Palau with (25) players and officials.

3. *Organize and coordinate community fairs and other national festivals.*

Parks and Recreation assisted the 1992 annual fair held at Palau High School sponsored by the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs. Activities included storyboard carving, silk screen art, traditional dances and chants.

4. *Develop and maintain public parks and facilities.*

Park and Recreation maintains areas such as Asahi Ball Field and its area, MOC Track and Field, Meyuns field, and often coordinates with Koror State Government in maintaining public parks such as "Ice Box" Park, Ngetmeduch, and Long Island.

The Little League/Softball field behind the Civic Center is now under development to be used for the sole purpose of Little League softball beginning in April 1993.

Teams involved include Mariner (15) players, Athletics (15) players, Red Sox (15) players, Twins (15) players, Mets (15) players, and Yankees (15) players.

5. *Identify and designate in consultation with the states, certain locations within the Republic as national parks.*

Land disputes have been the main obstacle in carrying out this responsibility.

Division of Cultural Affairs

The Division of Cultural Affairs is mandated by Title 19 of the Palau National Code with the responsibility to inventory, preserve, and protect Palau's tangible and intangible historical and cultural resources. In addition to an administrative section, the Division is divided into three principal program areas or sections: Survey and Inventory; Register of Historic Places; and Oral History and Cultural Preservation. The Palau National Archive is also temporarily under the jurisdiction of the Division of Cultural Affairs.

Survey & Inventory

The Survey & Inventory section of the DCA organization has responsibility for conducting archaeological surveys in advance of proposed capital improvement projects and private developments. The survey and inventory program is also charged with the task of conducting archaeological reconnaissance surveys of all the Palauan States.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of Peleliu State was initiated in November 1991 and completed in July 1992. A total of 20 archaeological sites were located during this survey. A final report of these investigations was submitted in September 1992.

In August 1992, the Division's Archaeological Consultant commenced a year long training program in methods of intensive archaeological site survey.

Palau Register of Historic Places

The Palau Register of Historic Places has responsibility for listing properties, sites and objects of local, state, and national significance.

During the year under review, a total of six sites were nominated for inclusion on the

Register. A total of seven historic clearance permits were issued for this same period. These clearances included several major private and public developments, including a golf course, a public road, the sewer system, and a large resort.

Between June and September 1992, an individual working through the University of Oregon Technical Assistance Project assisted with organization of the Register's materials. This assistance included compilation of a computer database which inventories all materials currently entrusted to the Register.

The Palau Register of Historic Places organized and supervised the clearing, restoration, and interpretation of three registered archaeological sites. These sites were Beluu ra Imeungs site, Beluu ra Elab site, and the Bad ra Ngeremelei monolith. Interpretive signs have been placed at each site. A pamphlet describing the history and significance of the Beluu ra Imeungs site was developed and printed.

Oral History & Cultural Preservation

The Oral History & Cultural Preservation program consists of a staff historian and a society of historians. In addition to assisting the other programs with their tasks, this program has primary responsibility for recording and preserving non-material aspects of traditional society, particularly legends and stories.

Over the last year, there have been two formal meetings of the Society of Historians. In June, the first volume of traditional history, **Rechuodel**, was published. Work continues on finalizing the second volume.

For over a year, the staff historian has produced a weekly radio program in which traditional stories are told.

On numerous occasions, the staff historian worked with the Survey and Register Staff to investigate and record oral historical accounts relevant to archaeological sites that are either eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the Palau Register. Furthermore, the staff historian actively participated in gathering and translating information regarding the three registered sites that have recently been restored and interpreted.

Palau National Archives

Although the Palau National Archives was originally established as a separate division under the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, it is currently administered by the Division of Cultural Affairs. The primary task of the Archives is to collect, preserve, and manage government records and documents.

Established in 1988, the Archive repository is currently preoccupied with fundamental aspects of document

preservation and organization.

Other Major Activities

During the year in review, the Division of Cultural Affairs was awarded by the United States National Park Service Historic Preservation fund an annual grant award of $122,450.00. These funds were earmarked for specific projects involving historic preservation in Palau.

The Division served as cosponsor of the 1992 Palau Festival of Arts which was held in July 1992.

STATE UNIT AGENCY ON AGING

The State Unit Agency on Aging is funded under the following regulatory requirements:

Policies covering the operation of the State plan under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965. Policies have been amended as required by the Older American Act of the State Plan series to accommodate planning and to serve as a compliance document for senior citizens.

The State Plan time period covers October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1993. The four-year State Plan reflects the ongoing responsibilities and tasks of the State Unit Agency on Aging. The Plan is a unified state planning approach to the needs of senior citizens in Palau.

Statement of Goals and Objectives

The Palau State Agency on Aging is responsible to administer, develop, monitor, and advocate programs that will provide for the well-being of senior citizens; and in conjunction and cooperation with the local service providers, plans, coordinates and administers tasks necessary and appropriate to ensure the following:

1. Better health, general hygiene and good sanitary conditions;

2. Sufficient nutrition intake and education;

3. Better and safe housing, transportation, access services, senior centers;

4. Other services to allow senior citizens to live a better and independent life and continually contribute their knowledge and skills to the community; and

5. Provide employment for senior citizens ages 55 and over.

The State Agency Unit on Aging administers Title III funded programs such as nutrition, home-delivered meals, transportation, information and referral, geriatric home health care, and legal services.

The total elderly population of 60 years and older is 1,369. Present funding allows services to fewer than one thousand elderly citizens.

Title V Senior Community Services Employment Program (SCSEP) receives funding from the Labor Department,

Washington DC. This program employs 35 elders aged 55 and over in different job sites.

Major Activities at the State Unit Agency on Aging

1. Senior Citizens Day - May 5 which became a national holiday in 1986.

2. Annual Craft Fair.

3. Canoe House. This is a tourist attraction and learning center for boys and girls.

4. Crafts Demonstration Center.

5. Pandanus plantation for Title V clients and Advisory Council members. This is located in Kayangel State. A new pandanus plantation is underway on one of the Palau rock islands.

THE BELAU NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Belau National Museum (BNM) was established in 1955 by Palauan civic leaders, traditional women's organizations and expatriates who realized the importance of preserving the cultural and artistic heritage of Palau. In 1973, the BNM was registered as a non-profit corporation with Articles of Incorporation and By-laws, governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees. It was further recognized by the Palau National Code 19 Sec. 201.

The Articles of Incorporation specify that the Museum's purpose is: "to preserve, protect and perpetuate artifacts, publications, flora and fauna, and other items which reflect the natural history of Palau, or the past or present culture of the Palauan people, or other cultures indigenous to Micronesia; to edify and instruct the people of Palau and visitors to Palau regarding the cultures that have contributed and continue to contribute to the Palauan and other Micronesian cultures; and to act as a center for cultural understanding and to operate a library in pursuance thereof."

The Palau National Congress, OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (OEK), funds the Museum through its annual appropriation covering the salaries of nine-full time staff out of a total of 13 staff. The remaining four staff are funded by the Museum corporation and grants.

For the past thirty-seven years, BNM has been servicing the public as a cultural and artistic preservation and literacy showcase for educational entities, researchers and scholars, lawyers, teachers, students, ordinary citizens and visitors.

The Museum plays a major role in Palau economic development by promoting local works of art and as an outlet for the tourism industry.

The BNM Board of Trustees and the Administration actively seek funding sources to expand the Gift and Book Shop, which will provide the means to operate the Museum's programs within and outside of Palau.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ART COLLECTIONS

Re-accessioning of the collection is continuing. The restoration of objects and application of conservation treatment techniques are in progress. The creation of a computer database of the collection will begin early in 1993. By then, all the cataloging will have been completed.

School and visitor tours are conducted on a regular basis. Assistance and cooperation are rendered to museums overseas on the types of exhibit items and loans, identification and labeling.

MEDIA

A section of the Museum has been designed to house a studio for recording and viewing of films and slides.

An on-going project is a regular video filming and photographing of local events and activities.

A photographic documentation throughout Palau has been completed. Plans are underway for a traveling photo exhibit in Palau to take place in mid 1993.

The BNM was part of a team in filming and narrating a film on Palau, titled, "Palau: Preserve Our Precious Environment".

A new BNM Media project is its music archives. The Museum has recordings of chants, stories/legends and modern Palauan songs.

RESEARCH LIBRARY

The Research Library seeks to build and maintain a working collection of library resources in support of the BNM functions, as well as to provide and make accessible information for government agencies, resident users, students, and visitors. Although the collections do not circulate, the Library is open to the public and photocopying services are available.

The collection includes comprehensive social science and extensive natural history coverage for Palau. Primary emphasis for all materials is on Palau, but the collection also includes extensive social science holdings for both Micronesia and the Pacific region.

Since its inception in 1955, the collection has grown dramatically. It now includes approximately 2000 monographs (including rarer books) and 70 serials. The collection consists primarily of Palauan and English titles, but includes important Japanese and German language holdings.

Special collections include publications of the Trust Territory government, Congress of Micronesia, Palau government, manuscripts, ephemera, reprints, and maps. In 1987 the BNM Research Library was designated the South Pacific Commission (SPC) country deposit library for

Palau, and this program has resulted in the addition of approximately 15 serial titles and 150 monographs.

Training of library staff began in January 1992 through the University of Oregon. The initial three-month training period focused on the development of the Library's on-line catalog, using Pro-Cite software. Basic library management skills were also emphasized during this initial period, supplemented with an additional four-month follow-up beginning in August 1992.

SCIENCE AND BOTANICAL GARDEN

Fencing of the Botanical Garden will be installed by the end of 1992 or beginning of 1993. Assistance is being sought to hire a botanist to assist with already planted endemic and indigenous plants and to further assist in planning development of the Botanical Garden.

BAI RA NGESECHEL A CHERCHAR (TRADITIONAL BUILDING)

As a national government funded Bai, it serves various community functions: workshops, conferences, school functions, oral tradition classes, venue for local organization meetings as well as an attraction for visitors to learn about traditional Palauan culture.

The Bai booklet is being put together for use by local residents and visitors.

EDUCATION/COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS

In addition to the continuation of local community projects/programs such as the annual Belau Art Festival, the 5th Regional Pacific Women's Conference, and various educational and village-state entities where applicable, the Belau National Museum continues to strengthen and re-strengthen its networking relationships with the following museums, universities and organizations regionally and internationally:

1. Alele Museum, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands: BNM has a networking relationship in regard to museum work and a proposed Museum Conference.

2. American Association of Museums, USA: Through IMS, AAM conducts museum feasibility studies. AAM conducted MAP I, some of whose recommendations are presently being implemented. BNM is in the process of applying for MAP II which deals with collection management.

3. Baltimore Museum of Art, Maryland, USA: Identification of Palauan wooden art in their collection.

4. Berlin Museum of Ethnography, Berlin, Germany: This museum has begun to network with BNM regarding their rich Palauan ethnography collection.

5. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, USA: Assisting each other in museum conservation matters, exhibit

design, identification of ethnographic items, museum training.

6. Guam Museum, Agana, Guam: Mutual assistance in museum related work. BNM has been discussing with Guam Museum a Micronesia wide Museum Conference.

7. Hamburg Museum of Ethnography, Hamburg, Germany: Houses a rich Palauan ethnography collection. Networking and coordination have just began.

8. Hawaii State Foundation of Arts and Culture: Assists the BNM in placing Palau artists in Hawaii for on-site observation and sharing with Hawaiian artists.

9. International Conservation Center in Rome (ICCROM), Italy: In cooperation with UNESCO Paris, and the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, ICCROM is conducting a museum feasibility study called Prevention in Museums of Oceania (PREMO). BNM is a part of this study in terms of its conservation problems and needs.

10. International Council of Museums (ICOM), Paris: BNM is a member of this organization which links BNM internationally.

11. International Council for Traditional Music, Italy: As a member of this organization, BNM benefits from sharing and promoting oral tradition through its programs and projects.

12. Institute of Museum Services, USA: BNM relies on grant funding from IMS. IMS recently awarded a grant for the Museum Assessment Program (MAP I), and overall museum development.

13. Linden Museum, Stuttgart, Germany: The Belau National Museum was instrumental in assisting the exhibit on Palau, "Bitang Ma Bitang" (April 1992). The Director attended the opening ceremony as well as identified photographs from Palau. Two Board of Trustees members travelled in the summer of 1992 to see the exhibit.

14. Micronesia Area Research Center (MARC), University of Guam: Collaborates and coordinates social science research in Palau and the rest of Micronesia, such as a publication of annotated bibliography on Micronesian folklore.

15. Museum of Mankind, London, England: The BNM has been working closely with this Museum for the past years exchanging museum information and exhibit items. This Museum has some of the oldest Palauan ethnography materials in its collection.

16. National Cultural Center, Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati: BNM has just begun to establish a working relationship with the Cultural Center in Kiribati.

17. National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, Japan: Cooperates and coordinates with BNM researches conducted by Japanese scholars and professors. Has a strong

Oceania department which focuses on Palau and other parts of the Pacific.

18. National Museum and Art Gallery, Papua New Guinea: Has been coordinating museum training through UNESCO in regard to Pacific museums and cultural centers.

19. Pohnpei Museum, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia: The BNM assists this museum in its collection procedures and overall museum work.

20. Portland State University, Oregon: The BNM has created a partnership with PSU School of Extended Studies on an annual Palau summer program on natural history and the environment.

21. Setagaya Art Museum, Tokyo, Japan: Sponsored and coordinated with BNM the exhibit, "Hijikata: Light and Dream of Micronesia" (November 1991). Two Board members were accompanied by the Director to attend the opening ceremony.

22. Smithsonian Institution, USA: Sponsorship of a Museum Assessment Program as well as training workshops in museum management and education in the museum, and collaboration with BNM in research projects.

23. Tottori University, Japan: The BNM has on-going research projects with an anthropologist on migration and comparative researches, food exchanges as well as investigation into Japanese records on Palau. Sasakawa Peace Foundation, through Tottori University, awarded a grant to translate Mr. Hijikata's research work on Palau into English. The first volume will be published in March 1993. The BNM played a major role in reviewing manuscripts.

24. University of Canberra, Australia: ICCROM works closely with this university in conducting PREMO conservation needs of Pacific museums.

25. University of Hawaii: The Pacific Collection of UH assists the BNM Research Library in its books, rare books, and manuscripts acquisition. The BNM also assists UH in its literature search in the Pacific. The BNM also works with the UH Art Department in regard to Micronesian art exhibits.

26. University of Oregon, USA: Through the Office of Territorial and International Affairs/United States Department of the Interior, this university has sent its Asia-Pacific Librarian to train on-site library management to the BNM library staff. An on-line computer system has been set up to create a literature database.

GIFT AND BOOK SHOP

The shop continues to emphasize selling books related to Palau and the rest of Micronesia and the Pacific region. Promotion of works of art by local artists is one of the main objectives of the museum shop. Strong ties with book publishers and rare book collectors in the Pacific are well established.

The shop profits support the museum along with grants and funding from the National Congress, Olbiil Era Kelulau.

TECHNICAL AND FUNDING ASSISTANCE

Sasakawa Peace Foundation, through Tottori University, funded a translation project to translate Mr. Hijikata's volumes on Palau into English. Mr. Hijikata was a Japanese artist/folklorist who wrote about Palauan culture in the late 1920's to early 1930's.

A grant was awarded by Morodomi Committee for Management Development in Japan to purchase video equipment and field tape recorders for the Museum Media program.

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) funded a grant for three computer systems for use in the Research Library, Collections and Palauan-Palauan Dictionary Project.

OTHER ON-GOING PROJECTS

Plans are underway for the Belau National Museum to host a conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II in Palau. This conference is planned to be held in September 1994.

In 1991, the Museum brought on board two Cultural Resources researchers who have been compiling a Palauan-Palauan Dictionary project.

MAJOR NEEDS OF THE BELAU NATIONAL MUSEUM

The BNM has reached a professional standard of operation equal to other types of museums its size. However, a major weakness is a proper and safe facility to house collections, staff, and to run programs and projects.

Having acquired local, national, regional and international recognition, the Belau National Museum hopes that a real museum facility will be obtainable in the future.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

General Introduction

The Ministry of Health, located in Koror, which is the capital island of the Republic of Palau, serves the population of 15,122 people. A total of 69.4% of the population reside in Koror, while the remaining population of 30.6% live in the surrounding states and have accessibility of 20 minutes to 2 hours by road, air or boat in order to reach the hospital. The Southwest Islands with a population of approximately 150 people come to the hospital for health or obstetrical care depending on the availability of the field trip vessel. The ship makes a trip to the Southwest States once every three months. As reported last year, five adjacent states of Melekeok, Ngchesar, Ngatpang, Aimeliik, and Airai have road systems to Koror and people can arrive by car. The ten remaining states are served for

primary health care by health assistants in the field dispensaries who are equipped with twenty-four hour access by radio to the hospital in Koror and are provided with monthly visits by a health team comprised of doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, and sanitarians. Any patient needing immediate medical or emergency care is evacuated to the hospital immediately.

Current Situation

As mandated under the Trust Territory Code and the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, the Director of Health is charged with the responsibility:

> "...to maintain and improve health and sanitary conditions, minimize and control communicable diseases, establish standards of medical and dental care practice, encourage scientific investigation in the field of health, supervise and administer dispensaries and such other medical and dental facilities..." (General Provisions, Title 63, Trust Territory Code).
>
> "The national government shall take positive action to attain these national objectives and implement these national policies...protection of the safety and security of persons and property; promotion of the health and social welfare of the citizens through provision of free or subsidized health care . . . " (Responsibilities of the National Government, Article VI, Constitution of the Republic of Palau.)

THE NEW HOSPITAL

The Belau National Hospital, funded at $24 million by the United States Congress, is now finished and ready for occupancy and we will be moving to the new facility by November 1992. The World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office, has agreed to provide technical assistance by sending a Biomedical Engineer to assist with the transfer of equipment from the old facility to the new one and to certify the safety of this equipment before it is put in full operation.

PRIVATE CLINICS

There now exist in Palau two private medical clinics, one operated by a local M.D. who was educated in the United States, and the other by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Because these two clinics are not equipped for inpatient care, they do admit their patients to the national hospital utilizing nursing and paramedical care while their doctors are allowed to maintain the care of their patients. Billing of such patients is made similarly to the regular patients of the facility by charging for room and board and any procedures or medicines provided by the hospital.

THE HOSPITAL

Organization and Staffing

Under the new organization chart created for the Ministry of Health there exist two bureaus headed by two "Acting Directors" for clinical services and for public health and preventive services. The positions of "Acting Directors" have not been classified under the civil service system.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL HEALTH SERVICES

This bureau includes the divisions of nursing, health manpower development and planning, health administration, and medical services.

Division of Nursing

The nursing staff increased by two persons this year to 84 nurses serving under the hospital, public health, community health center, and the dispensaries. There was a loss of 2 registered nurses (U.S. qualified) who resigned to other fields of study or jobs, leaving three U.S. qualified registered nurses, not counting one who heads the Division of Health Manpower Development and Planning. Non-U.S. qualified RN's who graduated from the old Trust Territory School of Nursing and the Community College of Micronesia School of Nursing, locally trained practical nurses, and health assistants make up the rest of the nursing staff.

Division of Health Manpower Development and Planning

The task of development of the 5 Year Health Plan began this year with funding assistance from World Health Organization and a consultant from the Pacific Program Planning and Evaluation in Hawaii. Since 1987 there has been no health plan written for the Ministry of Health. This time, all the department supervisors, with the directors of health, sat down and participated in the actual development of the health plan. The developed product is in its final stage and should be completed in December 1992.

The position of a health planner and the position of Quality Assurance Coordinator for the ministry are still vacant as there have been no qualified persons applying for the positions. This is also true for the position of the Continuing Education Coordinator under this division since the person resigned to enter the Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program.

A grant funding of $63,153.00 was awarded to Continuing Education for Nurses in September of this year through Nursing Special Projects, U.S. Public Health Services. This project will enable us to upgrade the training of mid-level nursing managers and supervisors.

In addition to continuing education for health staff, this division is also charged with the responsibilities of

coordination of bilateral and internationally funded training programs and the activities of the medical records and health statistics departments.

Training Activities

World Health Organization (WHO):

During the year WHO provided funding for short term training in Leprosy Control, HIV/STD, Epidemiology, AIDS Program Management, and also provided short term consultants for training on Technology Transfer, Laboratory Quality Assurance, Nutrition, and Environmental Health. WHO also provided a Biomedical expert to oversee and certify the transfer and installation of hospital equipment from the old facility to the new hospital.

Community Health Center, Waianae

Two health assistants received four months training at Waianae Coast Community Health Center in Hawaii through a grant from the Center.

American Pacific Nurse Leaders Conference

Five nurses attended the annual conference hosted by the State of Kosrae. This association is funded for training in the development of Nursing Care Standards in Pohnpei by U.S. Public Health. Another U.S. Public Health 301 grant funded a nurse consultant from Guam to work with the Palau nurses in developing Nursing Care Standards for Palau.

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau

A nursing consultant was sent to Palau for development of Quality Assurance and to work with the nurses on finalizing the standards.

Health Assistants Training Program

With funding assistance from the Job Training Partnership Act and Private Industry Council, ten people were recruited to attend another 18 months of training for health assistants and practical nurses. The program began January 1992 and the class is expected to graduate in June 1993.

Local Training

Thirty-one in-house training sessions were held locally at the Ministry for various departments for health.

National AIDS Committee

This committee was appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau and consists of people representing the Ministry of Education, President's Office, Media, Visitor's Bureau, Immigration, Public Safety, non-governmental organizations, and the Ministry of Health.

Division of Health Services Administration

Under this division are the departments of Finance/Accounting and all administrative support services such as medical supply,

biomedical equipment and maintenance, housekeeping and laundry services, food services for patients and the paramedical services of laboratory and radiology.

There is now a trained local person in the position of health services administrator and a trained financial manager thus eliminating our dependency on expatriate people to man these areas.

Division of Medical Services

This division appears to be the most needy area in regard to personnel. Under this division are the hospital services including emergency medicine, surgical, medical, pediatrics, psychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, hemodialysis, physiotherapy, and pharmacy. Although this year it gained two young local doctors who graduated from the Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program, the Republic of Palau is still in critical need of doctors. Including these two interns, there are a total of six local doctors and who still rely heavily on the assistance from the U.S. Public Health Service Corps. There are now two MD's from NHSC working in Palau and one orthopedic surgeon from Malaysia, making a total of nine medical doctors.

Two American dentists are also working for the Ministry of Health, one from the NHSC and one on contract with the government of Palau. This year, a young female Palauan dentist graduated from a school in the Philippines and joined the staff.

The retired dentist, who for the past two years, have been on a special provisional contract, can now be released.

If all goes well, a portion of the "old" Ministry of Health facility will be used for a regional Dental School for Micronesia through plans and assistance of the Pacific Islands Health Officers Association in the near future. The school will not only solve the staffing shortage of Palau in the dental field but the dental staffing shortage of all the former TTPI entities whose present dentists are not trained for the islands.

The psychiatrist who was hired through the NHSC was not able to stay for the entire length of the contract.

The pharmacist from the NHSC is nearing completion of his contract term. Thus, a full time pharmacist, will also be needed. The wife of one of the NHSC doctors is a pharmacist and has been hired on a part time basis. There still is no local person trained for this position. Two trained Palauans, who graduated in the United States, and married U.S. nationals, did not come back to Palau.

The anesthesiologist hired from the Philippines went back after the completion of her contract. She will return on the condition that she receives a raise in salary of a thousand dollars, which cannot be provided at this time. Recruiting is still underway.

In the meantime, only the nurse anesthetist is performing all surgical anaesthetic procedures and is on call twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

This bureau is comprised of the divisions of: 1) Community Health Center, (a federally funded project) including Outpatient Department, preventive health programs in comprehensive perinatal and postnatal care, maternal and child health, United Nations Fund for Population Activities and Family Planning, immunization, communicable diseases programs, including AIDS prevention, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, leprosy, health education, geriatric home health care, school health programs, and the management, and staffing of the dispensaries; 2) sanitation and environmental health; 3) behavioral health (mental health); and 4) the division of dental health care.

Division of Community Health Center/Primary Health Care

Expansion of the CHC/PHC division has occurred in the last two years and allowed significant enhancement of services provided. Data systems are being improved by addition of a computer operator and new software. Other staffing increases include a health educator, appointments clerk, 2 case managers, 3 nurses, 2 physicians (OB/GYN and Internal Medicine), Rural outreach coordinator, AIDS Coordinator, Public Health Program Coordinator, and Finance Officer.

The family practice component of the Outpatient Department focuses on comprehensive preventive health care through regular exams and screening. Treatment for minor problems and health maintenance (including continued medication for chronic ailments such as hypertension and diabetes) are the primary concerns of these providers.

In addition to getting comprehensive treatment in the OPD, several specialized clinics provide primary out care. Of major concern is the number of poor pregnancy outcomes, including premature births, low birth weight, fetal deaths and infant deaths. Additional funds ($95,268 starting in 1991 and $169,663 starting in 1992) were received to improve service capabilities for pregnant women and their infants. Prenatal services have been expanded to include risk assessment for poor pregnancy outcomes and childbirth classes are now available. Case management for prenatal and pediatric clients is now part of the routine services. One area of emphasis is the education of women to get early prenatal care and evening clinics are now available to improve access to care. Progress has been made toward increasing first trimester enrollment.

Likewise, regular preventive care for children is provided

in the well-child clinics where immunizations and growth monitoring are performed as well as education and fluoride treatment for Baby Bottle Tooth Decay (done in conjunction with the Dental Division- see Section 4). Palau is one of the few countries in the world where over 90% of the children have received complete immunization series by the age of two years and there have been no cases of vaccine-preventable diseases since 1984.

School children and adolescents are generally the most healthy segment of a population. This is true in Palau and thus they are the lowest users of the clinic. A school health program which will allow closer monitoring and screening of these age groups in order to avoid illness and conditions in later years is being developed. Health education for personal hygiene and nutrition are also part of this program.

Adolescent problems seen include teenage pregnancies, sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs), and alcohol-related injuries, although most seem to be decreasing. The alcohol and substance abuse problems are being addressed through collaboration with the Behavioral Health Division (see Section 3). Family planning services are available to teens and utilized to some extent. Plans to improve their access to information and services are underway.

Morbidity reports indicate that gastroenteritis and influenza are the most common ailments among adults. Efforts to improve personal hygiene as well as sanitation and environmental situations are being made in collaboration with the Sanitation Division.

Communicable diseases, including STDs, are showing signs of declining. Cases of gonorrhea are decreasing, although the newly developed capability to detect Chlamydia infections is indicating that 20% of sexually active clients are positive for this STD. Counseling and testing for HIV continues to increase although no cases of AIDS have been identified. Tuberculosis continues to be a significant problem which is being addressed by a newly funded grant from U.S.P.H.C.D.C. (Center for Disease Control) in the amount of $22,564. Screening and treatment for Hansen's disease is a continuing program in the CHC/Preventive Health division. Hepatitis B is hyperendemic in Palau. A mass screening program begun in 1990 was completed in 1992. Approximately 20% of the population has been identified as carriers of the virus while 65% are naturally immune. Of the remaining 15% of the population identified as susceptible, most have been immunized. With an ongoing program to immunize all newborns, hepatitis B will be effectively eliminated in Palau.

Chronic diseases, such as hypertension and diabetes, continue to be the major ailments of adults and geriatric clients. Prevention

and control through the federally funded program are keeping the deaths from these conditions at a steady, rather than increasing, level.
Besides the chronic diseases, arthritis and vision problems are the main problems for the elderly. In collaboration with the Aging Program, Public Health nurses make home visits and continue to improve the quality of life for these individuals.

A reduction in access barriers to care has occurred through several means. The newly funded ($91,368) Rural Health Outreach program, implemented as a consortium with PCAA, has allowed additional trips to outlying sites, including the Southwest Islands. A team of health care personnel travels to the isolated sites and provides comprehensive services. In addition, this program provides specialized training for the health assistants who operate the Public Health dispensaries. Continuing training for these staff is also supported by other federal grants ($13,594) and other agencies (see Bureau of Clinical Services, Division of Health Manpower).

2. Division of Sanitation and Environmental Health:

Besides community services including ship and restaurant inspections, the sanitation division is responsible for rodent and vector control and sewage disposal. Surveys of sanitary facilities (benjos) is a routine part of their activities.

Environmental concerns, such as land fills and drinking water, are shared with the Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board department.

Staffing shortages and a need for specialized training are currently inhibiting enhancement of these services.

Division of Behavioral Health

The Division of Behavioral Health encompasses mental health, alcohol and other substance abuse and child abuse programs. Staff currently includes three full time social workers, a case manager, two nurses, a clerk, driver, and administrator, plus the part time services of a substance abuse counsellor, preventive health educator and recreational therapist.

The Director of Public Health currently sees clients on a part time basis while a search is on for funding for a full time psychiatrist. In addition, there is a total of five practical nurses who are assigned to the Division's inpatient population.

The BHD has an active client roster of approximately 300. Client encounters average 600 outpatient visits per month. The inpatient population averages 4 per month. Enhancement of the BHD's information system is ongoing and expected to be completed in 1993.

Substance Abuse

The BHD runs an Alcoholics

Anonymous (AA) program whose members meet 3 times per week and a support group program for women only that meets once a week. The BHD staff provide educational talks to schools and community groups upon request and develop radio programs that are aired on Palau's only radio station at regular intervals.

One social worker is assigned to counsel teenage and high risk pregnant women on the dangers of substance abuse during pregnancy.

Thanks to funding from the Vice President's Anti-Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), a rehabilitation house program for substance abusers is in its infancy stage in November 1992.

Mental Health

Statistics data in the appendix indicate disorders most commonly diagnosed in the BHD. Group therapy sessions are conducted on a daily basis with an average attendance of 12 participants. Individual counselling, and home and jail visits are other strengths of the Division's outpatient services.

Child Abuse

The BHD Child Abuse program serves as a center for counselling victims and families. The BHD case manager is also spearheading a community wide task force to serve as an advocate for victims.

Preliminary data from a child abuse survey conducted in 1991 in collaboration with PCAA indicated that among adult respondents, 28.3% claim to know of a family where child abuse is occurring. 4.3 % of all responding adults state they often strike their own children, resulting in bruising and/or bleeding. 24.8% state that they know a person who sexually abuses a young child while 14.2% admit to having sexually abused their own children. A strong correlation was found between current sexual abuse of children and parents who were sexually abused as children. Further analysis of these data is necessary.

Division of Dental Services

The prevalence of dental caries continues to increase among children. This may be attributed to the influx of refined western foods, television promotion of these foods, lack of dietary fluoride, and lack of strong public health education in this area and in nutrition in general.

The prevalence of dental caries far exceeds that found in the United States. A 1991-1992 "decayed, missing, filled teeth: (DMFT) survey conducted (with assistance from the State of Hawaii Department of Health) revealed that 96.22% of children ages 5-12 have unmet treatment needs, and only 2.9% of this age group have caries-free secondary teeth. The DMFT found in 5 through 9 year olds is 8.421 (vs. 1.884 in the U.S.) and the DMFT found in 5

through 12 year olds is 2.956 (vs 0.818 in the U.S.).

Baby bottle tooth decay) BBTD is defined as the carious involvement of three or more maxillary incisors. The BBTD rates of 24 Head Start Centers in Palau (sample size 350) was 56%. When two or more teeth were used as a measurement the percentage was 81.22. The BBTD in California is 18%.

In 1991 it was stated that emphasis will be put on preventive measures. It is now our objective to PROVIDE PREVENTIVE THERAPIES FOR AGES 0-13 YEARS.

With the increase in personnel and supply budgets, Dental Division was able to provide some preventive services. The team distributed daily fluoride tablets to all schools and Head Start Centers children (3,057). Fluoride drops and/or tablets were made available to children ages 0-5 through the dispensaries in the different states and the Well Baby Clinic in the Division of Public Health. Tooth brushes and fluoride paste were given to 1,913 school children and a program was developed with cooperation of classroom teachers to conduct tooth-brushing sessions in each health class on a daily basis. Fluoride gel treatments were performed on 1,372 school children. The dental team placed 1,958 protective sealants on 301 children. Printed materials (850) and health education demonstrations were presented to 154 students and parents.

The smooth surface decay reduction effect of the dietary fluoride supplements will not be seen for 8-10 years. The effect of the pit and fissure sealants is immediate reduction of occlusal decay (which is where 50% of decay is seen in children ages 5-12 years). We are still awaiting arrival of fluoride rinse supplies for the school children and Head Start Centers. Continued emphasis will be placed on the cost effective preventive therapies such as the combined use of fluorides and sealants. Increased efforts will be placed on BBTD preventive program activity. Other dental health initiatives in the schools and communities will involve demonstrations and the use of radio and television media. Teaching care givers about the importance of fluoride, sealants, Baby Bottle Tooth Decay prevention, and eating local foods will be stressed.

See appendix for statistical data.

New Belau National Hospital completed on December 4, 1992.

Dental personnel apply sealant to children's teeth.

PART VIII
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Under Article VI of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, the government is charged with responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Bureau of Public Schools is headed by a director who is responsible for the general administration, management and operation of the national public school system and is directly accountable to the Minister of Education. The Director works collaboratively and in consultation with the Director of Curriculum and Program Development to provide the day to day management of programs and activities involving administration of public elementary and secondary schools, the upgrading of teachers' education and qualifications and the administration of counseling services and assistance to students. The Director is responsible for the performance of the duties and functions of the Division of Elementary Education and the Division of Secondary Education.

Division of Elementary Education

There are now 21 public elementary schools in Palau. Elementary education is compulsory in Palau for children from age 6-14, inclusive, or until graduation from elementary school.

In the school year 1991-1992 there were 2,052 students enrolled in the public elementary schools. With the exception of a few Peace Corps Volunteers, the elementary teachers are all Palauans.

Public elementary school programs are designed to provide basic instruction to students.

Elementary school instruction in both Palauan and English languages is provided in the areas of Language Arts (Palauan and English), Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Health Education for all grades (1-8), Physical Education, Music and Art, and Pre-Vocational courses are also taught on a weekly basis. Palauan tradition, culture and agriculture are taught at the upper levels (7-8).

Most of the instructional materials are procured from outside vendors, mainly from U.S. Companies. Continued efforts are being made by curriculum area specialists to develop more relevant curriculum materials. Training of teachers in the proper use of teaching materials is conducted as the materials are revised and expanded to achieve the overall goals of the curriculum. A new curriculum framework has been completed to

better achieve the goals of education in Palau.

For the past 7 years, teacher training has been a top priority of education in Palau. As a result of careful planning and the appropriate use of the Territorial Teachers Training Assistance Program (TTAP), Federal Students Financial Assistance Program (FSFAP), local scholarships, and other arrangements, 56% of the teaching force in the elementary schools hold baccalaureate degrees and 41% need only a few credits to complete degree programs. Only 3% of the teachers in the Elementary Education Division hold Master of Arts Degrees.

Elementary School Enrollment:

Since 1983, the overall public elementary school enrollment has shown decline as seen in the following year enrollment statistics. The decrease, in general, is the result of several factors. One has been the decline of Palau's population which began in 1970 with the increase in out-migration. A second factor is family planning through education toward smaller families.

Elementary School Enrollment

School Year	M	F	Total
Public School			
1981-82	1,372	1,190	2,565
1982-83	1,411	1,250	2,661
1983-84	1,369	1,194	2,563
1984-85	1,368	1,197	2,565
1985-86	1,338	1,156	2,494
1986-87	1,316	1,129	2,445
1987-88	1,264	1,097	2,361
1988-89	1,211	1,047	2,258
1989-90	1,134	991	2,125
1990-91	1,118	939	2,057
1991-92	1,119	933	2,052
Private Schools			
1989-90	191	195	386
1990-91	106	123	229
1991-92	209	219	428

The school year is from September to May of each year and consists of 180 instructional days.

Division of Secondary Education

After eight years of compulsory elementary education, a student may enroll in the only public high school or in one of the five private church affiliated high schools in Palau. Some students choose to attend schools outside of Palau. It is estimated that 95% of students completing elementary education go on to high schools. Secondary education in Palau is still not compulsory. For school year 1991-1992, 624 students attended the Palau High School.

Freshmen	
Male	63
Female	80
Sophomores	
Male	88
Female	108
Juniors	
Male	81
Female	84
Seniors	
Male	66
Female	54
TOTAL	624
Remedial Program	
Male	33

Female	20
TOTAL	53

Each year, Palau High School administers entrance tests in English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies to all students who completed elementary education in the public and private elementary schools. The tests are to determine the ability of students to take regular high school programs. For 1991-92, 212 students took the entrance test and 108 passed the test and were enrolled in high schools in Palau. There were 104 students who did not pass the tests. Fifty-three (53) of these students were absorbed by the high school preparatory program, others either repeated the eighth grade or enrolled in the one of the private schools in Palau.

The school year and number of school days required for public high schools are the same as those of elementary schools.

In addition to the five basic subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Palauan), elective courses such as Physical Education, Agriculture, Business, Home Economics, Construction, and Mechanics are offered. In order to graduate a student must earn 22 credits (one credit is earned for every course taken for the entire school year), and pass all required courses. the courses and the number of credits required for graduation are as follows: English-4 credits; Mathematics-3 credits; Science-3 credits; Social Studies-3 credits; Palauan Language-1 credit; Physical Education-1 credit; Vocational Education-1 credit; General Business-1 credit; and Electives-5 credits.

Some changes were made in the secondary program. The school year 1991-92 began early on August 12, 1991. This was a result of the school going into a semi year-round system whereby students were given breaks between quarters. the teacher/student ratio of 1/25 was reduced to an average ratio of 1/18. This increased the number of classes per basic subject. Teachers and parents believe that teachers have more time to help with fewer students in class.

Summer programs are now being offered and are mandatory for students who show poor performance in the five basic subjects.

Private schools are chartered every five years. In order for the private schools to maintain their charters they must also offer the four basic courses (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies).

Each year for the past eleven years at least 75% of students who graduated from Palau secondary schools go on to the post secondary education. Most go outside of Palau for further education.

Public/Private Secondary Enrollment

Year	M	F	Total
1982	393/192	400/235	793/427

1983	375/185	392/205	767/390
1984	393/172	389/228	782/400
1985	358/175	318/210	676/385
1986	327/179	278/209	605/388
1987	321/177	290/221	611/398
1988	352/196	294/219	646/415
1989	312/195	278/250	590/445
1990	306/194	304/226	610/420
1991	320/165	339/195	659/360
1992	318/139	338/186	656/325

Palau Public Library

The Palau Public Library is the only library that provides services for students and the general public. The library has approximately 15,000 volumes including books and periodicals.

The library has a children's reading center and a Pacific collection in addition to the general library collection. The book circulation is about 60 books a month.

Nutrition Assistance Program

The Nutrition Assistance Program, a U.S. Federal assistance program, continued to provide nutritious meals to school children in the Republic. During the year, the program provided lunches to approximately 600 Palau High School Students, 2,112 elementary school students and 442 Headstart children. The main food supplies were provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture and supplemented by locally produced food products such as vegetables, fruits, tapioca, taro, coconut, as well as meat and fish. The program provided funding for the purchase of these products as well as those items available from local vendors needed to meet the nutritional requirements. The program employs 49 cooks and 8 office staff who provide logistics support, food preparation, and lunch services.

The Nutrition Assistance Program Staff and the Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) Continuing Education conducted a 4-week training program for all public elementary school cooks including Head Start cooks. It was held at Harris Elementary School from July 13 to August 7, 1992. Forty nine cooks participated and received their certificates.

The Breakfast program served fifteen Public Elementary Schools and headstart students. There are twenty-one public elementary schools in Palau. New cooks were hired to prepare and serve meals for breakfast.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program provides services to enable disabled individuals to become more self-sufficient so they can participate in the life and contribute to the development of their communities.

Eligible clients are accepted based on the following criteria:

1. The presence of physical or mental disability which for the individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment;

and

2. A reasonable expectation that the vocational rehabilitation services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

Services available are: Diagnostic and Evaluation, Restoration, Training, Maintenance, and other services deemed necessary to support the disabled in employment.

Thirty-two disabled individuals were successfully rehabilitated and are now holding jobs and are contributing members of society.

BUREAU OF CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

During School Year 1991-92, the activities of the Bureau of Curriculum and Program Development (BCPD) can be categorized as follows:

I. Maintenance of Operation and Capability

BCPD continues to provide program support services in personnel hiring, fiscal management, material development, and overall program management. BCPD staff are currently using computers in personnel, fiscal tracking, and inventory management.

The Director of BCPD has been working with Ministry of Education leadership and BCPD personnel to define the bureau's organization and structure. The BCPD budget, due to its very recent creation, was very small, totaling only about $30,000 a year. The BCPD budget has increased to $262,586. The increase reflects personnel expenditures as costs for 23 personnel were absorbed from federally supported projects.

II. Federal Assistance

BCPD continues to identify student needs and to provide assistance in instruction and instructional support. During the period under review, BCPD has initiated and continues to encourage teacher organization, parent groups, community resources, and other entities which function as advisors and information sources in developing programs for instruction and instructional support. These groups currently include the Palau National Parental Involvement Association (PNPIA), Drug-Free Advisory groups, State Education Association (SEA) Advisory Council, and various individuals within the community and the school system.

During the year BCPD requested and received a total of $4,218,567 in twelve separate grants. This amount was distributed among 16 projects which together served all elementary and secondary students in Palau. The funds were distributed according to a process by which schools and specialists prepared and submitted plans, and received funding based upon those plans.

BCPD also continues to monitor the progress of the various projects as required by grantor

agencies and has contracted out three evaluations of specific grants during the year. These evaluation reports are then used for reporting to grantor agencies and for subsequent year planning. Program staff members perform other routine and required duties such as generating required reports for grantor agencies, maintaining detailed and complete transaction records, and developing means to record all activities of the federally funded projects.

III. Curriculum Framework Development

Two years ago, BCPD initiated the development of a curriculum framework for all major subjects taught in the schools. This year, frameworks for Vocational Education, Social Studies, Mathematics, Palauan Studies, English and Drug Free Education were completed.

Thirty-five teachers, specialists, and administrators participated in seven framework committees over the two year period with about $60,000 spent on consultants, training and related support.

During the year under review, four consultants provided orthographic assistance to the various committees. Several meetings have been held with teachers and staff to acquaint them with the frameworks and several off-island trips were arranged for professional development and to increase teachers' abilities in implementing the frameworks.

IV. Teacher Certification

One of the goals of the Ministry of Education is to certify or upgrade teachers' credentials. The BCPD this year implemented a Master of Arts program with 19 enrollees, mostly graduates of the USIU (United States International University) program conducted in the previous year. This master's program is being conducted by the University of Guam Graduate School and will continue until the participants earn their degrees.

BCPD provided an upgrade path for teachers who have not received baccalaureate degrees. These include summer courses offered by the University of Guam, training provided as in-service, and individual opportunities supported through training grants with two teachers supported by the Christa MacAuliffe grant, one teacher supported under a Bilingual grant.

BCPD also provided development opportunities for principals. These include workshops on restructuring, effective schools, management, and an internship program for principals in Hawaii. During the year under review fifteen principals have completed the courses.

V. Project Implementation

BCPD currently implements the following projects, mostly funded through U.S. categorical grants:

1. <u>School Improvement Project:</u> This project improves the quality of instruction in outlying areas by enabling

teachers to take advantage of peer-to-peer teacher training and to utilize visual aids, videos, and other instructional aides. All schools were provided with a VCR, a television set, a video disc player and education discs, and where necessary, a power generator. Several resource materials have been ordered, including a complete set of the ASCD tapes, etc., to be used in the program. The total cost of this project is over $50,000.

2. Staff Development Project: This project was designed to provide opportunities for teachers and staff to participate in off-island training or to attend colleges or universities in order to improve service delivery. Funding is fluid depending on need and was initially estimated at about $50,000. This year, several participants attended a Pacific Region Educational Laboratory (PREL) conference and Association of School and Curriculum Development (ASCD) conference. One teacher attended college under the project.

3. Palauan Grammar Textbook: This project was designed to produce a high school level textbook on Palauan Grammar complete with exercises and teacher aids. The funding for this year was estimated at about $30,000 which included contracts for first drafts and initial printing. The project is in the second stage and new budgets are being estimated for continuing development.

4. Private School Projects: Private schools implemented projects under Effective School definitions and received approximately $115,000. This year computer aided instruction laboratories were established at Emmaus High School (5 stations), Mindszenty High School (7 stations), and Maris Stella (2 stations). Other expenditures were in the area of instructional materials and supplies.

5. Effective Schools: Public elementary schools implemented projects under Effective Schools received $225,000. Funds were utilized to purchase supplies and instructional materials for use in supplemental instruction.

6. Reading/Resource Centers: About $52,000 was earmarked for elementary school reading/resource centers in the States of Aimeliik, Ngeremlengui, Ngatpang (Ibobang), Ngchesar, Ngaraard (Ngkeklau), Ngerchelong, Angaur and Airai. Aimeliik and Ngkeklau are now complete. Ibobang is nearing completion and the others are still in the process. Costs under these projects include building renovation/construction and purchase of library books and materials.

7. Computer Aided Instruction and Instructional Multimedia: Two computer aided instruction centers were established for a total cost of approximately $386,500 for equipment, software, supplies, and training. Building renovation and environmental control cost $50,000. Both centers consist of 15 computers, a scanner, a laser printer, CD ROM, video

disc players and television sets with the necessary software discs, and workbooks. One center is located at Koror Elementary School, the largest elementary school in Palau with an enrollment of 600 students, and the other is located at Palau High School, the only public high school in Palau.

8. Special Projects: Several projects received funding for supplemental instruction and other activities related to improvement of instruction. These include Palau High School (PHS) instructional departments (English, Mathematics, etc.), Elementary Music, Palau Public Library, PHS Library, PHS Counseling Center, Long Distance Education Center, and the Science Demonstration Center. Expenditures included new textbooks for PHS mathematics, instructional supplies and equipment renovation for the Long Distance Education Center, personnel contracts for an assistant counselor and English Teacher, Science Demonstration Center staff, and Physical Education assistants.

9. Special Education Project: The special education project received $650,000 for this year to deliver services to the handicapped and $75,000 for personnel training. These funds were largely used to implement activities geared toward enabling a student/client to develop to his/her full potential based upon the development and implementation of Individual Development Plans (IDP's). As part of this effort, the project promotes staff development for both special education staff and regular classroom personnel who are involved in Special Education activities. One major development has been the decentralizing of services to the schools with special education centers currently located at Meyungs (Koror), Peleliu, Ngchesar, and Ngerchelong elementary schools. Negotiations are now underway for a contract to build office and service center spaces. The project currently runs two vans, other two vehicles, and one boat to transport students between homes and centers.

10. Chapter 2 Local Education Association (LEA) Project: The Chapter 2 LEA project received $795,000 for this year's operation to provide supplemental instruction in English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Remedial Education, and Agriculture.

The project also provides testing, evaluation, and supportive services. These projects serve all public and private elementary school students and grades 9 and 10 at Palau High School. Instructional project activities are geared toward improving student performance. Each project utilizes a pre-and post-test to evaluate project progress. Expenditures include personnel costs for classroom teachers and teacher aides, material development expenses, textbooks, supplies, materials, and equipment for use in the classrooms. Staff development costs for project teachers are also provided. Supportive project activities are

generally for the out-of-school (such as GED - General Education Development) and community relations in the case of community education, test and performance measurement support in the case of testing and evaluation, and general support including logistics, administrative, financial, and related support. The project currently employs 76 full time personnel and runs two motor boats and two pickups for school visits.

11. Bilingual Program: these projects received funding from three separate grants totaling $336,655. This year the elementary program concentrated on parental involvement and conducted several workshops for parents, staff development and training. Two staff members attended summer classes at the University of Guam. The high school program is concentrating on improving students' reading skills through additional classes and teacher training.

12. Drug Free Programs: These projects received funding from three separate grants totaling $428,066. This year curriculum materials for grades 6-9 were completed in accordance with the drug free curriculum framework. Several video programs were produced for instructional use. The program continues to promote either direct instruction using drug free materials in the classroom or as a supplement to the health classes. School-wide drug free contests, hygiene checkups, and a major drug-free conference in conjunction with other local drug abuse prevention agencies are coordinated under the program. During this year the program conducted six community based training sessions for parents and community members. Four community organizers were contracted to visit communities with drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs. Other major activities include training (off-island and local) for teachers and parents.

13. National Origin and Desegregation: This project utilized $484,471 to conduct activities dealing with national origin and desegregation. The activities included conducting classes in Palauan Orthography, designing instructional materials, writing local literature, and conducting career education, and guidance through a comprehensive program.

14. National Diffusion Network: This project utilized $64,468 to identify and adopt exemplary programs from other educational institutions. During the year 10 specialists and principals attended educational program demonstrations and conferences in the United States. Four programs have been brought to Palau for initial presentation and review by teachers and administrators.

15. Teacher Training Assistance: This project utilized $292,988 to contract University of Guam and the Hawaii Leadership Academy to provide teacher certification and principal development through undergraduate, graduate and internship programs. Other activities included support for

individual teachers attending colleges and training support.

16. LEAD (Leadership and Educational Administrators Development): This project utilized $23,215 to develop a core group of trainers to eventually train teachers and principals in restructuring, effective and successful schools, and to assist in the transition from current approaches into the Leadership and Educational Administrators Development model.

MICRONESIAN OCCUPATIONAL COLLEGE

The Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) had its beginnings as a trade school during the Japanese Administration in 1927. MOC has undergone several stages in its development from a vocational and technical training center to the accredited two-year college it is today.

The expansion of vocational education resulted from such factors as a growing political awareness, articulation among the states/republics of Micronesia, and a greater commitment to educational and economic development by the United States of America.

Additional financial assistance from the United States permitted expansion of facilities and staff so that by 1976, training programs were provided in more than twenty specific vocational areas grouped into ten trade cultures.

The idea of providing vocational and academic education opportunities at the post-secondary level within the Republic to provide young people with the necessary skills and knowledge needed in an expanding economy and developing nation has not changed throughout the years. MOC also offers opportunities for adults to be trained or retrained in a variety of skills areas to meet the demands of a modernizing economy as well.

MOC was granted full accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges in 1977 and became a Land Grant college as well. Accreditation was reaffirmed in 1982, 1987, and again in 1992. MOC jointed the Community College of Micronesia (CCM) under Trust Territory Public Law No. 7-130 as amended, which created the College of Micronesia (COM) system. Today the College of the Marshalls exists under the COM system and several Continuing Education centers operate throughout Palau, Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to provide post-secondary educational opportunities. The COM system exists under a Treaty arrangement among the Federated States of Micronesia, The Republic of the Marshalls and the Republic of Palau.

Recent college "Treaty Talks" among the three entities have proposed plans for the autonomy and decentralization of each of the main college campuses. By April 1993 each state/republic will be responsible for its own

funding and campus administration. The COM system will remain in effect for the administration of the Land Grant program and academic/program oversight related to accreditation.

MOC MISSION STATEMENT

The Micronesian Occupational College is an accessible, affordable, two-year public post-secondary institution which exists to help meet the technical, academic, cultural and social needs of students in Micronesian communities. The college strives to become responsive to students and community needs and to enhance and promote educational opportunities and excellence.

GOALS

1. Provide quality programs and services responsive to the needs of students.

2. Improve the quality of current programs and services through a comprehensive, ongoing evaluation system.

3. Provide faculty and staff dedicated to excellence.

4. Develop new financial resources and conserve the College's current resources.

5. Provide a wholesome campus environment which promotes the social, moral, cultural, physical and intellectual development of students.

6. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of college management and administrative functions.

7. Promote a positive image of the college.

8. Apply Unifying Principles in daily work.

INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES

Currently MOC offers sixteen occupational and liberal arts programs. These programs include: Accounting, Agricultural Sciences, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Appliance Repair, Automotive Mechanics Technology, Construction Carpentry Technology, General Electronics Technology, General Office Clerk, Clothing Construction and Design, Electrical Technology, Food Services, Heavy Equipment and Diesel Mechanics, Occupational Home Economics, Police Science, Secretarial Science, Small Engines and Outboard Motor Technology, and a Liberal Arts program designed for students wishing to complete the first two years of general college work prior to transferring to a four-year college or university.

The College offers the Certificate of Achievement (CA), the Associate in Science Degree (AS), and the Associate in Arts Degree (AA). These certificates and degrees differ in the number and type of courses required for completion, and in the minimum length of time required to fulfill all requirements. An Associate in Arts or an Associate in Science program may be completed in two years

with full-time attendance.

Learning Resources, consisting of a Library, a Skills Center, a Computer Lab and Instructional Media Center, provide individualized instructional services and assistance through the use of available learning materials, equipment and tutoring services.

CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

The college has a Continuing Education Center which provides many services and educational opportunities for the community within the Republic of Palau. Many individuals are unable to attend school on a full time basis and therefore utilize the services of the center to:

1. Obtain an Associate Degree;

2. Obtain a Certificate of Achievement in a trade area including certification as a pre-school teacher, or health assistant;

3. Attend special meetings, training workshops and/or seminars;

4. Enroll in selected courses to up-grade skills and knowledge in various occupational areas.

The Center for Continuing Education offers a regular schedule of courses, workshops and programs each semester.

STUDENT LIFE AND HOUSING

The College maintains three dormitories for students from outside Palau and a few students attending MOC from Palau who reside outside Koror. The college operates a Student Health Clinic staffed with a nurse. Three full time counselors assist students with personal and academic counseling and resident dorm managers are available to assist students on a 24-hour basis. The Director of Student Life and Housing is responsible for overseeing and coordinating activities in the dormitories, recreation and student health areas.

Most student activities are conducted by the combined efforts of students, dormitory managers, and support staff as well as the Student Body Association or one of the many State/Republic organizations or other student organizations. Intramural-recreational activities such as pool, table tennis, volleyball, softball, basketball, swimming, fishing and camping are offered throughout the year.

Job placement and career counseling services are available at MOC as well as opportunities for on-the-job training, college work study programs, and the Student Literacy Corps, where students obtain credit for tutoring students in a variety of academic areas under the auspices of community service programs.

FUNDING AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

At present, funding for MOC comes from the three governments under the COM Treaty and from U.S. Federal grants. Commencing April 1993, the Treaty arrangement will shift dramatically, and each government will be financially responsible for the college campus located within its territory.

The total budget needed and projected for MOC during FY 1993 is approximately $2,792,549. The U.S. Federal programs portion of the budget currently amounts to approximately $1,698,408. These funds are received from Title IV Financial Aid Programs, title III Strengthening Institution Programs, Student Support Services Program, Upward Bound Program, Education Opportunity Career (EOC) Program and Land Grant Programs. The U.S. Federal funds listed above are earmarked for special purposes and are not used for general operating expenses of the college.

Assuming the U.S. Federal program grants remain approximately the same for FY 1993, the Republic of Palau will need an additional $1,094,141 to continue supporting the college at its current level.

MOC currently receives free water, staff housing and electrical service from the Republic of Palau. This arrangement was extended to the college when the transition from the former Trust Territory government to state/republic governments occurred. Both Koror State and the National Government are pressuring MOC to pay for these services.

Also, the facilities at MOC, though adequate, are old. The administration building was built during the Japanese administration and was used as a temporary hospital facility during and after the war. Facility and grounds improvement at MOC are needed. In addition, much of the equipment used in the vocational shops is dated and needs to be replaced.

Also, because of the changes in the COM Treaty and political status throughout the region, MOC expects that there will be a drop in enrollment from outside Palau. In fact, MOC has experienced a decline in enrollment from the FSM for the past three years due primarily to FSM citizens migrating to Guam to live and work. This decline in enrollment from the FSM necessitated a financial review at MOC which resulted in the layoff of several staff and faculty, discontinuing some vocational and academic programs, and an overall budget reduction of approximately 17%.

ENROLLMENT

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Full-Time	376	334	403	362	311
Part-Time	56	77	118	94	44
TOTAL	432	411	521	456	355

Enrollment for Fall Semester 1992 shows an increase to 350 full Time and 85 Part Time and

Continuing Education students. MOC has undertaken a new recruitment strategy to offset the decline in enrollment from the FSM.

PALAU NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP BOARD

For the last school year 1991-92, the Palau National Scholarship Board awarded seventy-seven scholarships to students studying in Palau and abroad. Of the seventy-seven recipients, six graduated; one with an Associate of Arts degree, two with baccalaureate degrees, one MBA graduate, one dentist, and one MD.

Of the seventy-seven scholarship recipients, sixty-two are continuing students this school year. Thirty-five of the sixty-two reapplied for the scholarships and were awarded. Twenty-seven either failed to submit all the requirements in time for selection or did not meet certain conditions set by the board. Six of the seventy-seven recipients withdrew from school.

This school year, 1992-93, two hundred twenty-nine students applied for Palau National Scholarships. One hundred thirty-two students qualified and were selected as recipients. Of the one hundred thirty-two recipients, ninety-nine are continuing college students while thirty three are new high school graduates. Ninety-seven applicants out of the total two hundred twenty-nine were declared ineligible for various reasons. Due to the increase in the number of scholarship recipients this school year and the limited budget appropriate to the Palau National Scholarship Board office for fiscal year 1993, this year's recipients will receive much lower awards than last school year's recipients.

The Palau National Scholarship Board was established pursuant to the Palau National code (22 PNC 225) and is composed of seven members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The enacting of RPPL 3-79 enabled the PNSB to finalize its disbursement listing and submit the list of the scholarship recipients to the National Treasury for the processing of the payments. As soon as the National Treasury completes the issuance of the checks, PNSB will send them to all the recipients. Last school year the first half disbursement was mailed out in December. This year PNSB is hoping to mail all the checks out in November 1992. The first half disbursement, 92-93 school year, was based on the $350,000.00, the budget authorized and appropriated under RPPL No. 3-79. We plan to increase the second half disbursement by $77,000.00, the amount of increase from the proposed budget for PNSB for FY 93. This increase, however, awaits the enactment of the FY 93 unified budget. Nevertheless, on behalf of the all Palauan students, the Palau National Scholarship Board thank the President of the Republic, the Honorable Ngiratkel Etpison, and his

administration, and OEK for putting the scholarship program as one of their top priorities.

PALAU NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP BOARD EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 12,580.00
Scholarships	296,168.00
Freight	332.00
Supplies	3,921.00
Postage	392.00
Office Equipment	5,375.00
FY 91-92 PNSB Compensation	6,761.00
Printing and Reproduction	233.00
Other Professional Services	75.00
Petroleum Oil & Lub-Pol	510.00
Travel and Transportation	2,037.00
Equipment (vehicles)	9,000.00
Furniture	1,133.00
Vehicle Maintenance, Supplies, etc.	221.00
Equipment Maintenance, Supplies, etc.	609.00
TOTAL	$339,347.00

PALAU NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP BOARD CURRENT ASSETS

Computer System	$ 2,613.00
IBM Wheelwriter 15	935.00
Canon Copier Machine	1,619.00
Adding Machine	140.00
Vehicle	9,000.00
Double Drawer Desk (2)	920.00
Secretarial Chairs (2)	180.00
Typewriter Stand	151.95
Iron Chairs (5)	147.50
TOTAL	$ 15,706.45

Women learning new methods of composting using natural materials.

Preservation and clam-planting at Mariculture Demonstration Center is an on-going project in Palau.

PART IX
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

1. "The Trusteeship Council takes note of its resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986, and of its subsequent reports to the Security Council.

2. "The Trusteeship Council takes note of the adoption on 22 December 1990, by the Security Council, as proposed by all members of the Trusteeship Council, of resolution 683 (1990), in which the Security Council determined, in the light of the entry into force of the new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement had been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement had terminated with respect to those entities. In the same resolution, the Security Council also expressed its hope that the people of Palau would be able in due course to complete the process of freely exercising their right to self-determination.

3. "The Trusteeship Council notes the statement by the Minister of State of Palau on 26 May that the leadership of Palau desires an end to the trusteeship at an early date and, to that end, has decided on a further round of consultations with the Palauan electorate (T/PV.1691). The Trusteeship Council notes also that the Administering Authority, in its statements to the fifty-ninth session of the Council, has reiterated its firm support for an early resolution of the future political status of Palau.

4. "The Trusteeship Council expresses the hope that the people of Palau will soon be able to complete the process of exercising freely their right to self-determination, and that it will be possible to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in the very near future.

5. "The Trusteeship Council expresses its appreciation for the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1992, contained in document T/1964, which it has approved in resolution 2195 (LIX) of 29 May 1992.

1 through 5 The Administering Authority recognizes the importance of the actions noted in paragraphs 1 and 2, associates itself with the appreciation expressed in paragraph 5, and further reiterates

its support for early resolution of the political status of Palau and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement noted in paragraphs 4 and 5.

"B. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

6. "The Trusteeship Council notes that the people of the Trust Territory, in the exercise of their right to self-government as set out in Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, have elected to assume full responsibility for administration in the economic, social and educational fields".

7. "The Trusteeship Council notes the concerns expressed by the Palauan leadership regarding the implementation of the Secretary's Order 3142. It shares the view expressed by the United Nations Visiting Mission that there is a need for a continuing process of consultation and advice on how best to satisfy the procedures required under the Order. It is also hopeful that over time the need for the Order, or at any rate for the activation of its suspension provisions, will be diminished, and welcomes in this context the statement made by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Trusteeship Council on 27 May (T/PV.1692).

6 & 7 The Administering Authority continues to be pleased with the assumption of self-government responsibilities in the economic, social and educational fields in the Trust Territory (Palau). While suspension of legislation could be necessary at some later date, the Administering Authority notes that it was not necessary to invoke the suspension authority during the remainder of fiscal year 1992.

8. "The Trusteeship Council notes the concerns of the Government and people of Palau, as expressed to the United Nations Visiting Mission, regarding the level of economic development and social progress, and their desire for improvements in these areas. It shares the view of the United Nations Visiting Mission that continued efforts are needed in this regard, especially in the outlying states of Palau. At the same time, the Trusteeship Council welcomes the improvements reported in the tourism and fisheries sectors, while noting the problems of illegal fishing in Palauan waters and the need to ensure that the development of the tourist industry will take into account the importance of preserving the natural environment of Palau. It welcomes also improvements in the public health sector. It expresses the hope that further progress will continue to be made in these and other fields. It also notes the assurances by the Administering Authority that it will continue to do what it can to assist the people of the Territory to attain greater economic self-sufficiency through responsible economic development.

8. The Administering Authority notes that progress is being made with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for funding the Palau National Master Development Plan, which will benefit all of Palau

including the outlying states. When implemented, the plan will go far in enhancing economic self-sufficiency in Palau. The Administering Authority is concerned with illegal fishing in Palauan waters, and to that end will offer Palau technical assistance to revitalize Palau's marine enforcement program so that Palau can again patrol its waters with the former United States Coast Guard cutter that was given to Palau. In the field of health care, the Administering Authority is pleased to be able to fund construction of the new $25 million Palau Hospital which will be dedicated at the end of calendar year 1992.

"C. **GENERAL**

9. "The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it will continue to fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and under the Trusteeship Agreement."

10. "The Trusteeship Council takes note of the continued assurances by the Administering Authority that the United States of America has no plans to establish military bases in Palau."

9 & 10 The Administering Authority reiterates its commitment to fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement, and continues to have no plans to establish military bases in Palau.

PART X
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This year has been one of steady progress in Palau. Politically, there has been action on two fronts. On the first front, a citizens initiative calling for a constitutional amendment to lower the Compact plebiscite vote from 75% to 50 plus one percent resulted in the Olbiil Era Kelulau (national legislature) action setting a national referendum[1] on the issue for November 4, 1992. The citizens movement partisans are hopeful that positive action on the constitution will lead to a positive vote of approval for the Compact of Free Association. On the second front, the November 4, 1992, general election is consuming a great deal of energy, as candidates for President, Vice President, and the Olbiil Era Kelulau seek office.

Economically, the tourism continues as the main support of the private sector, and holds the greatest potential for development. The master plan, when underway, will give direction to economic development and seek to protect Palau's vital natural heritage.

Socially, the new Palau hospital, the opening of which is imminent, will provide improved health care in Palau and is expected to meet the need for off-island medical referrals.

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[1] The referendum was conducted on November 4, 1992, outside the period covered by this report. The voters approved the constitutional amendment lowering the Compact approval requirement from 75% to "50 plus one percent". As of March 1, 1993, a legal challenge to the referendum remains to be heard and decided.

APPENDIX A
PUBLICATIONS ON THE TRUST TERRITORY

The following are some of the books published concerning Micronesia which include references to Palau.

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APPENDIX B
TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT

WHEREAS Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

WHEREAS under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

WHEREAS on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

NOW THEREFORE, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

ARTICLE 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

ARTICLE 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable, such of the laws of the United States as it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obli-

gations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in article 83 (2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the Trust Territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;

2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and

3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends:

2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications;

3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the populations without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous

drugs; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and

4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83(2) of the Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the territory no less favorable than that accorded there to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nations except the administering authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment of the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and the state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and other states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favorable than that granted by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organizations of the United Nations to consider and recommend what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Members of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to con-

stitute the trust territory into a custom, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories and the trust territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with special international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall take the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Article 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory,.provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

ARTICLE 14

The administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and which would be conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

Signed 18 July 1947)

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 683 (1990), 22 December 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations which established an international trusteeship system,

Conscious of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph D1, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution of 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947, in which it approved the Trusteeship agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Noting that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,

Mindful that Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, inter alia, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

Aware that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, and a Commonwealth Covenant in the case of the Northern Mariana Islands,

Satisfied that the peoples of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving their respective new status agreements in plebiscites observed by visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to these plebiscites, the duly constituted legislatures of these entities have adopted resolutions approving the respective new status agreements,[1] thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of these entities as parts of the Trust Territory,

Hoping that the people of Palau will be able in due course to complete this process of freely exercising their right to self-determination,

Taking note of resolution 2183 (LIII) of the Trusteeship Council of 28 May 1986 and subsequent reports of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council,

Determines, in the light of the entry into force of the new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applica-

bility of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated, with respect to those entities.

1/ see resolution No. 4-50 of the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia (26 March 1986); resolution No. 62 N.D.2 of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands (18 February 1986); and resolution No. 76-1975 of the Fourth Mariana Islands District Legislature (20 February 1975).

APPENDIX C
SECRETARY'S ORDERS

The document which provided for the three branches of the Trust Territory Government is Secretarial Order No. 2918 of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It granted the executive authority to the High Commissioner, the legislative authority to the Congress of Micronesia, and the judicial authority of the High Court and the other courts. Signed by the Secretary of the Interior on December 27, 1968, Order No. 2912 brought into one document the previous Secretarial Orders and amendments concerning the branches of the Trust Territory Government.

On 24 March 1976, following approval of the Northern Marianas Covenant, Secretarial Order 2989 was issued related to the government of the Northern Mariana Islands. This order removed the Northern Marianas from the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for most purposes and provided for the partial implementation of the provisions of the Covenant under a locally approved constitution.

On September 28, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior signed Secretarial Order No. 3027 making interim changes in Secretarial order 2918. It provides for legislative and fiscal separation of the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae as well as for the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts. Order 3027 was issued pending are organization oriented towards implementation of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, (FSM) approved by Yap, Chuuk, Kosrae and Pohnpei, on July 12, 1978, and the constitutions being developed by the Marshall Islands and Palau districts, both of which rejected the FSM Constitution. The order also provides for reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government headquarters. Secretarial Order No. 3039 supersedes sections of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Order No. 3039.

Secretarial Order 3119, effective 10 July 1987, abolished the Office of the High Commissioner and transferred those authorities and responsibilities to the Office of Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of Interior on 17 July 1987.

On 15 October 1990 Secretarial Order 3142 was promulgated. This order provided for a Representative of the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs to be assigned to Palau and provided

for his authority and responsibilities under terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and applicable federal law. Orders 2918 and 3119 were superseded by this order.

ORDER NO. 3039 (Issued 25 April, 1979)

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to provide the maximum permissible amount of self-government, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11-21, for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, pursuant to their respective constitutions as and when framed, adopted, and ratified, pending termination of the 1947 trusteeship Agreement under which the United States of America undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and subject to the limitations contained in this order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the three political subdivisions of the Trust Territory known as the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau.

Section 3. Retained Functions. The following functions are retained by the United States;

a. Administrative. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the general supervisory authority of the Secretary, shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to insure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of such Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

1. budget All budget submissions from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be submitted to and through the High Commissioner in accordance with his rules and regulations in respect thereto. The High Commissioner shall make grants of financial assistance to the new governments and, as appropriate, to their political subdivisions in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose.

2. Auditing and Accounting. The High Commissioner, after audit, either by his own office or by the United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, shall have the authority to settle accounts or to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations. Appeals may be taken to the Secretary.

3. Property

(a) Personal and Real Property. All real and personal property currently used or held by the Government of the Trust Territory for governmental administrative purposes in the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, shall, to the extent not needed to carry out the purposes of this Order, be transferred on an equitable basis to the Federated States of Micronesia, or its respective States, the Marshall Islands, or Palau. The decisions of the High Court in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

(b) Public Domain. Secretarial Order 2969, as amended, regarding the transfer of public domain property, remains in effect, except that the transfer contemplated in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, respectively, on or before June 1, 1979. In those instances where the legislature having jurisdiction has not designated an entity to receive public domain property under the provisions of Secretarial Order 2969, such land shall be transferred to the state or district government where such land is located.

(c) Continuity of Rights. All contracts, lease agreements, easements, privileges and obligations granted, entered into or obtained by the Government of the Trust Territory, prior to the effective date of this Order and applicable to property conveyed hereby, shall remain in full force and effect until their natural or legal termination, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by all parties and all property conveyed shall be subject to said rights, privileges and obligations or other encumbrances of any kind or character existing on the date of conveyance.

(d) Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communication and relationships with agencies of the United States Government with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, except in those specific cases in which a different procedure is approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Communications with foreign governments and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned. This order does not affect communications and relationships between Micronesians and the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations.

7. Telecommunications. The High Commissioner shall continue to have the authority

and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of telecommunications within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory.

8. Staffing.

(a) The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C(6).

(b) Other. The High Commissioner shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4. Legislative.

a. All laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, or Palau shall be submitted to the High Commissioner within ten (10) days after being approved by the chief executive of the jurisdiction involved. If the High Commissioner decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, he shall promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notify the chief executive of the jurisdiction for which the law was enacted of his reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The High Commissioner shall exercise this power only if he concludes that such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with provisions of this Order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or with the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Trust Territory Code. The decisions of the High Commissioner in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the High Commissioner may suspend the law has expired unless the High Commissioner earlier notifies the chief executive of the jurisdiction in which the law was enacted that he does not intend to exercise his authority to suspend the law. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

c. Laws in effect in each jurisdiction on the effective date of its constitution shall continue in effect until modified or repealed pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or laws enacted thereunder.

Section 5. Judicial.

a. Pending Cases. The present Community and District Courts and the Trial and Appellate divisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall continue to function and operate in accordance with the present procedural and jurisdictional provisions of Trust Territory law until the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau have established functioning Courts pursuant to the terms of their respective constitutions. The determination that such functioning courts exist shall be made in writing by the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the

Pacific Islands upon written request of the chief judicial officer of the respective jurisdictions. A denial of the request may be appealed to the Secretary.

Once such a determination has been made for a jurisdiction, all cases, except for suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government or the High Commissioner, currently pending but not in active trial before the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court shall be transferred to the functioning courts of such jurisdiction, provided that the legal rights of the parties in any case in controversy pending before a Community Court, a District Court, or the Trial or Appellate Division of the High Court shall in no way be impaired by this order.

Determination as to whether a case is in "active trial" shall be made by the Judge before whom such case is pending.

b. Appellate functions. As the functions of the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court have been phased out and transferred to local courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 1(a) of this Order, the Appellate Division of the High Court shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the courts of last resort of the respective jurisdictions of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms. All appeals now pending or taken before the determination has been made pursuant to Section 5(a) of this Order that functioning courts exist in a jurisdiction shall be retained by and disposed of by the High Court.

c. Transfers. When functioning courts have been established and certified pursuant to Section 5(a) of this Order, the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall in his discretion transfer to such courts the facilities and personal property of existing courts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and funds then currently budgeted for their operation.

Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Social Security laws of the Trust Territory shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective, as to each of them upon the date when each of the respective jurisdictions, namely, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau have commenced a constitutional government pursuant to their respective lawfully adopted constitutions.

Section 8. Marshall Islands. The Act of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands District "To make transitional provisions for the purpose of enabling the government of the Marshall Islands to be conduct-

ed in conformity with the Trusteeship Agreement during the period of transition to full self-government" is confirmed. The confirmation of this Act in no way constitutes approval or disapproval of the Constitution of the Marshall Islands or the interim adjustments made thereto by the Act.

Section 9. Prior Orders. Except for the limitation on taxing authority contained in Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, "Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", and No. 3027, "Interim transition to Governments Based on Locally Developed Constitutions-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." are superseded within each jurisdiction on the effective date of the respective constitution as certified by the High Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Date: April 25, 1979
ORDER NO. 3039, AMENDMENT NO. 1

Subject: Continuation of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this amendment is to permit the governmental entities established, or to be established, under Order No. 3039 to amend Trust Territory laws relating to the social security system in the territory. The social security system has been established and financed on a territory-wide basis and Section 6 of Order No. 3039 perpetuated that system until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. As originally written, Section 6 precludes amendment of Trust Territory social security laws. Experience since Order No. 3039 became effective demonstrates the need to make periodic revisions to the Trust Territory social security laws. Representatives of the Government of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau have agreed that such amendments should be made on the basis of joint action by the three legislative bodies and the approval of the High Commissioner. This amendment revises the language of Section 6 so as to permit changes in Trust Territory social security laws under such circumstances.

Section 2. Social Security. Section 6 of Secretarial Order No. 3039 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the trusteeship agreement, the social security laws of the trust territory shall remain in full force and effect, unless amended by concurring legislation enacted by all three political entities and approval by the High Commissioner."

Section 3. Effective Date. Amendment No. 1 to Order No. 3039 shall take effect upon issuance.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Date: July 10, 1987

ORDER NO. 3119

Subject: Continuation of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The

purpose of this Order is to define the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11021, and Presidential Proclamation 5564 of November 3, 1986, until such time as the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, under which the United States undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, becomes inapplicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The President of the United States in Proclamation 5564 declared that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands is no longer in effect as of October 21, 1986, with respect to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Federated States of Micronesia, and as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands. Until the future political status of Palau is resolved, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the Trusteeship Agreement is no longer applicable to Palau, and subject to the limitations contained in this Order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the Government of Palau established pursuant to the Constitution of Palau as approved by the citizens thereof.

Section 3. Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is abolished as of the effective date of this Order. Simultaneously with the abolishment of the Office of the High Commissioner, the authority of the Secretary of the Interior as respects the Trust Territory is hereby delegated to the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs, who shall assume and exercise the authority of the Office of the High Commissioner, and shall have the authority to redelegate all such authority.

Section 4. Retained Functions.

Administration. The Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the Untied States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to ensure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

(1)Budget. All budget submissions from Palau for ap-

propriations from the Congress of the United States shall be subject to the approval of, and submitted to and through, the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs in accordance with rules and regulations in respect thereto. The Assistant Secretary -Territorial and International Affairs shall make grants of financial assistance to Palau in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed.

(2) Auditing and Accounting. The Assistant Secretary, after audit by the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, or other authorized officials, shall have the authority to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations, and may settle accounts as recommended by the Inspector General. Disagreements shall be resolved in accordance with 361 DM 1 and 2.

(3) Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communications and relationships of Palau with agencies of the United States Government and with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. Communications with foreign governments and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned.

(4) Telecommunications. The Assistant Secretary shall continue to have authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the telecommunications within Palau in accordance with treaties, laws and regulations of the United States applicable to Palau.

(5) Staffing. The Assistant Secretary shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary and to organize such Office so as to enable it to effectively carry out those duties and responsibilities.

b. Other. The Assistant Secretary shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe.

Section 5. Legislation.

a. All laws of Palau shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary within ten (10) days after being approved by the President of Palau. If the Assistant Secretary decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, the President of Palau shall be promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notified of the reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this power only if such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable to Palau. The decisions of the Assistant Secretary in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take

effect until the period during which the Assistant Secretary may suspend the law has expired unless the Assistant Secretary earlier notifies the President of Palau that the authority to suspend the law sill not be exercised. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Palau with respect to suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government, the High Commissioner, or the Assistant Secretary as regards the administration of the Trust Territory. The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with its terms.

b. The High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific is hereby given jurisdiction to effect the judicial enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) in Palau.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective at 1200 midnight on July 10, 1987.

Section 8. Prior Orders. Except for the limitations on taxing authority contained i Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial order No. 2918, as amended, No. 3027, and No. 3039, as amended, are superseded on the effective date of this Order.

ORDER NO. 3119, AMENDMENT NO. 1
Date: January 14, 1988

Subject: Judicial Authority

Purpose: The purpose of amendment No. 1 is to restore to the High Court the appellate functions it performed under Secretary's Order 3039.

Section 6 of Secretarial Order 3119 is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review by writ of certiorari the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, rendered subsequent to the effective date of this amendatory order. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases to which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms.

b. The judicial functions provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 Public Law 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) relating to Palau shall be performed by the appropriate division of the High Court of the Trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
DATE: 15 October 1990

ORDER NO. 3142

Subject: Government in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is: (a) to further promote education, health care, economic development, and public safety in Palau as responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations Security Council, (b) to continue the traditions of constitutional self-government in Palau, (c) to strengthen the close relations of the Department of the Interior and Palau.

This order provides for maximum self-government within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by continuing to define the extent and nature of the authority of government in such Trust Territory, consistent with the authority and responsibilities delegated to the Secretary of the Interior under Executive Order 11021. Until the future political status of Palau is determined, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority

The authority of the Secretary of the interior, with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands derived from the President, the Congress, and the Trusteeship Agreement, continues to be delegated to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "Assistant Secretary"). The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this authority to the extent necessary to ensure that the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement are met and that the actions of the government of Palau are consistent with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, this order, and treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Assistant Secretary shall consult annually with Palau's President and the presiding officers of its national legislature regarding this order.

Section 3. Government of the Trust Territory of the pacific Islands. The executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall remain delegated to the constitutional government of Palau, subject to the authority of the Assistant Secretary under the Trusteeship Agreement, this order, and treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 4. Interior Representative and Staffing. The Assistant Secretary shall appoint a well-qualified and experienced representative to be stationed in Palau who will serve as a liaison between the government of Palau and the Assistant Secretary. In addition, the Assistant Secretary

may appoint such professional, technical, and administrative staff(including emergency law enforcement personnel) as may be necessary to carry out official duties and responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement. The Assistant Secretary may assist the government of Palau in locating a special prosecutor and a public auditor, as needed, and in the event of a vacancy may appoint a special prosecutor or public auditor, as the case may be, on an interim basis. To the extent authorized by Federal law, the Assistant Secretary may request the assistance of other Federal agencies in meeting responsibilities of the United States, including utilization of Federal law enforcement personnel for the full range of law enforcement responsibilities.

Section 5. Financial Assistance. The Department of the Interior shall provide annual financial assistance to Palau in such amounts as may be appropriated by the Congress. The Government of Palau shall be invited to participate in the process by submitting an annual budget request to the Assistant Secretary. Such Budget request shall detail the amount of assistance needed, the proposed distribution of Federal assistance in accordance with Palau's structure of accounts and the anticipated amounts and distribution of local revenues that are being augmented by this assistance. Upon congressional appropriation, the Assistant Secretary shall issue grants to Palau, which specify the purposes and conditions of the assistance in accordance with Trusteeship responsibilities (including education, health care, economic development, and public safety), congressional directives and applicable Federal law and regulations. In the grant document, the government of Palau will be given some authority to reprogram administratively. Unless otherwise authorized in a grant or reprogramming, Federal funds may be used only to satisfy obligations incurred for the particular year for which such funds were appropriated or granted, or, in exceptional circumstances, for a subsequent year. Payments made to satisfy obligations of government of Palau from past years shall be paid out of local Palau funds.

Section 6. Environmental Protection and Planning. In order to protect the exceptional and delicate environment of the Rock Islands and properly prepare for development throughout Palau, a master national development plan shall be developed that is applicable to all of Palau and approved in public law by the government of Palau. Until approval and implementation of such plan, the natural environment of the Rock Islands shall be preserved through a process whereby construction on any rock island in Palau is allowed only after approval on an individual project basis in public law by the government of Palau. Rock Island is defined here as an island of Palau, any part of which lies in the area between the southern-most point of Koror Island and the Northern-most point of Peleliu.

According to mutual agreement with the President of Palau regarding steps in the process for developing the master plan, including related legislation and times for approval, the Assistant Secretary may offer assistance for developing such a plan, but only if such agreement contains provisions guaranteeing that the plan and related legislation shall be approved in Palau within a reasonable amount of time after the views of Palau authorities have been incorporated and the plan completed.

Section 7. Borrowing. The Assistant Secretary shall consult with representatives of the government of Palau regarding amortization of Palau's existing and potential long-term debt.

No government in Palau may borrow funds, except as authorized by the Constitution of Palau. Such borrowing may occur only upon approval of the specific debt in public law by the initiating government and the government of Palau. Any debt instrument or series of related debt instruments in an amount of $250,000 or more shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary, in advance of receipt of any funds, together with information showing (a) the amount, terms and conditions of the borrowing; (b) its purpose; (c) the source of funds earmarked for repayment; and (d) the total debt outstanding by the initiating government.

The Assistant Secretary shall disapprove any loan, or curtail or proscribe any borrowing, if analysis reveals that the total amount of outstanding debt is beyond the ability of the borrower to repay or if the requirements of this section for providing information are not fulfilled.

Section 8. Auditing and Accounting. The Assistant Secretary shall assist Palau in complying with proper accounting principles, internal controls, and audit recommendations, and shall resolve all questions involving Department of the Interior grants.

Section 9. Grant-in-aid programs. The President of Palau shall designate an official within the executive branch of the government of Palau whose primary responsibility shall be to coordinate applications for grant-in-aid assistance and to monitor compliance with conditions of such assistance. Such official shall inform that representative regarding applications for, and the status of, grant-in-aid for Palau. The representative shall assist Palau with Federal program participation and requirements.

Section 10. Relations with other United States Government Agencies. The Assistant Secretary shall assist Palau with regard to its participation in Federal programs. In order to facilitate such assistance, the government of Palau shall concurrently provide the Assistant Secretary with copies of written communications of the government of Palau with agencies of the United States, except in those specific cases in which a different procedure is agreed to by the Assistant

Secretary.

Section 11. Relations with Foreign Governments and International Organizations. During the period of trusteeship, the United States remains responsible for the international relations of Palau. In conducting such relations, the United States will continue to fulfill all of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement, particularly its responsibility to foster the development of Palau's economic, political and social institutions.

Official communications and relations by the government of Palau with foreign governments or international organizations (with the exception of the United Nations Trusteeship Council), whether undertaken in Palau or elsewhere, shall occur only with the approval of the Department of State. The Government of Palau shall submit plans for relations with foreign governments and international organizations to the Assistant Secretary, who shall submit them to the Department of State for approval. Using the same channel, the government of Palau shall (a) obtain Department of State concurrence with any communication that the government of Palau proposes to send to a foreign government or international organization, and (b) provide the Department of State with a copy of incoming communications from or a report on conversations with officials of foreign govern-ments or international organi- zations. The provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council shall continue to govern Palau's relationship with the Council. The requirements of this section apply to all officials of all governments in Palau, and their representatives.

Section 12. Capital Projects, other Contracts and Proprietary Interests. The Assistant Secretary shall review requests for capital improvement projects, which must conform to the Palau master national development plan when such plan becomes effective, and the Assistant Secretary shall consult the government of Palau with respect to the priorities and financing of such projects, including private financing. No government in Palau (national, state, or local) may contract in a single contract or series of related contracts, in an amount of $250,000 or more, or hold any proprietary interest in a business endeavor unless such contract or interest, along with necessary information, has been submitted to the Assistant Secretary for review and has received a statement of no objection from the Assistant Secretary. Such statement shall not constitute an endorsement of a project, contract or endeavor by the United States. Other information that may be requested may include (1) a copy of the applicable Palau law authorizing the project or endeavor, or an opinion of the Palau Attorney General as to its legality; (2) an identification of funds required for the project and their sources; (3) the identity and financial standing of the contractors or parties; (4) documentation regarding the

procurement procedures that will be used in awarding the contract; (5) a showing that the project or endeavor complies with land alienation provisions applicable in Palau; (6) an identification of the laws or regulations of the United States, if any, that apply to the project or endeavor; and (7) if necessary, an independent feasibility study. If necessary, the Assistant Secretary may provide technical assistance to aid in meeting the information requirements.

Any contract or endeavor that is not submitted for review or that has not received from the Assistant Secretary a statement of no objection is subject to suspension of construction, at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary, with the government in Palau that ordered the commencement of construction liable for the termination.

Section 13. Telecommunications. The Assistant Secretary shall take such steps as may be deemed necessary to insure that telecommunications within Palau are operated in compliance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 14. Legislation. In order to achieve greater cooperation with regard to legislation, early communication is essential. Therefore, upon request of the appropriate committee chairman of a legislative body in Palau, the Interior representative shall provide comment, informally or in writing, on legislation under consideration by such legislative body.

Every newly enacted national law in Palau, and every newly enacted state law in Palau that involves finance or the expenditure of funds, shall be submitted by the President of Palau to the Assistant Secretary through the representative within ten (10) days after gaining legislative passage and any other approvals (except the approval of the Assistant Secretary) necessary for such law to become effective within the jurisdiction of the enacting government. Appropriations legislation shall be accompanied by a funds availability analysis from the affected legislative body (agreed to by the affected executive branch) that shows funds to be available, or such legislation itself must provide acceptable sources of funding that cover the entire life of the activity set forth therein.

The Assistant Secretary may suspend such law, or any part thereof, no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law by the representative by notifying the President of Palau of the action and the reasons therefor. The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this suspension power only if such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, the Trusteeship Agreement, or with treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A decision of the Assistant Secretary to suspend legisla-

tion shall become final within thirty days after receipt of the notice, unless appealed to the Secretary of the Interior by the President of Palau, on his own behalf or on behalf of another government in Palau. A decision of the Assistant Secretary to suspend legislation that has been timely appealed to the Secretary shall remain in effect until the Secretary provides otherwise. If the suspended legislation was enacted by means of a legislative override of a veto, the President of Palau shall transmit to the Secretary, in timely fashion, any appeal of the affected legislative body, including all related documentation forwarded by such legislative body.

No law shall take effect until the period during which the Assistant Secretary may suspend the law has expired, unless the Assistant Secretary earlier notifies the President of Palau that the authority to suspend the law will not be exercised. Any suspended law shall be null and of no effect unless the Assistant Secretary specifies otherwise in the notification of suspension.

Section 15. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review, by writ of certiorari, the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, that are rendered after January 14, 1988. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases in which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms.

b. The judicial functions provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) relating to Palau shall be performed by the appropriate division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 16. Effective Date. This order shall become effective upon signature and may be incorporated in the Manual of the Department of the Interior.

Section 17. Prior Orders. Secretary's Orders No. 2918 and No. 3119, as amended, are superseded by this order.

APPENDIX D
TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS
HAVING APPLICATION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY
AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1992*

BILATERAL

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda on July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; and December 4, 1980.

ARGENTINA

Treaty on Extradition. Signed at Washington, January 21, 1972.

Air Transport services agreement with annexes. Signed at Buenos Aires, October 22, 1985.

AUSTRALIA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, May 14 1974.

AUSTRIA

Air services agreement, with annexes. Signed at Vienna March 16, 1989.

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*In principal, all international agreements to which the United States ia a party apply to the Trust Territory, unless otherwise indicated or not germane. Treaties and international agreements concluded prior to the United States administration of the territory are not included in the bilateral section of this list; some multilateral conventions have been included.

BAHAMAS[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Nassau June 12 and August 18, 1987.

BAHRAIN

Civil aviation security agreement. Signed at Manama November 15, 1992.

BARBADOS

Consular Convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

continued in force as between the United States and Barbados by an exchange of notes of September 14, 1972 and May 10, 1973.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bridgetown April 8, 1982.

BELGIUM

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at Washington, October 23, 1980, as amended September 22 and November 12, 1986.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 2 1969.

Treaty on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, with attachment. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

BELIZE[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, D.C., June 6 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air Services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979 and December 4, 1980.

BOLIVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at La Paz, September 29, 1948, as amended June 28 and August 23, 1988.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at La Paz,

February 10, 1978.

BRAZIL

Treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1961, and additional protocol of June 18, 1962.

Agreement on air transportation, with annexes. Signed at Brasilia March 21, 1989.

BRUNEI[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978: December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980.

BULGARIA

Consular convention. Signed at Sophia, April 15, 1974.

BURMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

CANADA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Ottowa, January 17, 1966, as amended May 8, 1974; August 10 and 28, 1980; and May 24, 1984; and December 13, 1990 and May 28, 1991.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, December 3, 1971, as amended June 28 and July 9, 1974.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, March 2, 1977.

Treaty on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, with annex. Signed at Quebec March 18, 1985.

CAPE VERDE

Civil aviation security agreement. Signed at Washington October 11, 1989.

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CHINA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980, as modified January 17, 1981.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980 as modified January 17, 1981.

COLOMBIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bogota, October 24, 1956, as amended October 23, 1968; and October 16 & 22, 1981 and April 21, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, September 14, 1979.

COOK ISLANDS

Treaty on friendship and delimitation of the maritime boundary. Signed at Rarotonga, June 11, 1980.

COSTA RICA

Consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at San Jose, October 20 and November 23, 1983.

Extradition treaty, with exchange of notes. Signed at San jose December 4, 1982.

CUBA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Havana, May 26, 1953, as amended May 21 and July 31, 1957.

CYPRUS[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1957.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Prague, June 29, 1987; schedule and annex extended February 6 and 24, 1989; schedule amended and extended, annex replaced and annex added March 21 and may 27, 1991.

Consular convention. Signed at Prague, July 9, 1973.

DENMARK

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Copenhagen, June 22, 1972.

DOMINICA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

ECUADOR

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, November 17, 1983.

EGYPT

Air transport agreement. Signed at Cairo, May 5, 1964, as amended May 27, 1991.[3]

EL SALVADOR

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 2, 1982.

FIJI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Suva, October 1, 1979, as amended October 25, 1985.

FINLAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Helsinki, March 29, 1949 with related agreement of May 12, 1980.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Helsinki, June 11, 1976.

FRANCE

Consular convention. Signed at Paris, July 18, 1966.

Extradition convention. Signed at Paris, January 6, 1909, and supplementary extradition convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Signed at Washington, January 25, 1983.

GAMBIA

Consular convention (between the United Sates and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington June 6, 1951.

Agreement on aviation security. Effective by exchange of notes at Banjul September 14 and 15, 1992.

GERMANY

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, July 7, 1955, as amended April 5, 1968 and November 1, 1978; and April 25, 1989.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Bonn, June 20, 1978.

Agreement concerning air services to and from Berlin. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn October 9, 1990.

Memorandum of understanding concerning air navigation services in Berlin, with related exchange of letters. Signed at Bonn October 23, 1990.

GHANA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4, December 21, 1957 and February 12, 1958.

GREECE

Air transport agreement, with annex. Signed at Athens July 31, 1991.

GRENADA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

GUATEMALA

Agreements for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, May 21, 1984.

GUYANA[1]

Consular convention (between the United Stats and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

HUNGARY

Consular convention. Signed Budapest, July 7, 1972.

Air transport agreement, with annex and memorandum of understanding. Done at Budapest, july 12, 1989; annex extended June 24 and July 10, 1992.

INDIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at New Delhi, February 3, 1956, as amended October 26, 1964 and May 4, 1989.

INDONESIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968, as amended May 2, 1986; April 12 and June 19, 1990.

IRAN

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tehran, February 1, 1973.

IRELAND

Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950, and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, July 13, 1983.

ISRAEL

Air transport agreement. Signed Tel Aviv, June 13, 1950, as amended February 21, 1951; August 16, 1978; and December 16, 1986 and January 5, 1987.

Convention relating to extradition. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1962.

ITALY

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rome, June 22, 1970; October 25, 1988; September 27, 1990; and November 22 and December 23, 1991.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Rome, November 9, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Rome, October 13, 1983.

IVORY COAST

Air transport agreement. Signed at Abidjan, February 24, 1978.

JAMAICA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kingston, October 2, 1969, as amended April 4, 1979.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Kingston June 14, 1983.

JAPAN

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952, as amended May 9, 1972; July 26, 1977; September 20, 1989; September 7, 1982; and May 1, 1985.

Agreed minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960.

Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Tokyo, March 3, 1978.

Agreement concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at Tokyo, April 18, 1969, with related agreements of March 13, 1973, and April 18, 1975.

Convention for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment. Signed at tokyo, March 4, 1972, as amended September 19, 1974.

JORDAN

Air transport services agreement. Signed at Amman, April 8, and June 8, 1980.

KIRIBATI[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Tarawa, September 20, 1979.

KOREA

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957, as amended March 26, 1971 and March 22, 1979; and September 15, 1988.

Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963.

KUWAIT

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force by an exchange of notes between Kuwait and the United Kingdom, November 7, 1960.

LEBANON

Air transport agreement. Signed at Beirut, September 1, 1972.

LIBERIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Monrovia, March 30, 1978.

LUXEMBOURG

Air transport agreement. Signed at Luxembourg, August 19, 1986.

MALAYSIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kuala Lumpur, February 2, 1970, as amended September 6, 1974 and February 5, 1975; March 27, 1985; and April 14 and May 9, 1992.

MALTA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MAURITIUS[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MEXICO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Mexico, August 14, 1960, as extended and amended July 31, 1970 and September 23, 1988; November 21, 1991.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Mexico, November 25, 1976.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Mexico, May 4, 1978.

Agreement of cooperation regarding pollution of the marine environment by discharge of hydrocarbons and other hazardous substances. Signed at Mexico, July 24, 1980.

Treaty on cooperation for mutual legal assistance. Signed at Mexico December 9, 1987.

Treaty of cooperation providing for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Mexico, July 17, 1970.

Agreement on reduced air fares. Effected by exchange of letters at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of understanding on additional services (double designation), with annex. Signed at Mexico September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on all-cargo services. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on charter flights. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

MOROCCO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rabat, February 9, 1970.

NETHERLANDS

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as

amended November 25, 1969; March 31, 1978; June 11, 1986; October 13 and December 22, 1987; January 29 and March 13, 1992.

Air transport agreement relating to air transportation between the U.S. and Aruba. signed at Washington, November 7, 1986.

Extradition treaty. Signed at the Hague, June 24, 1980.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at the Hague, June 12, 1981.

NEW ZEALAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964, as amended November 25, 1980.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 12, 1970.

Treaty of the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the United States of America and Tokelau. Signed at Tokelau, December 2, 1980.

NICARAGUA

Aviation security agreement. Effective by exchange of notes at Managua December 4 and 12, 1991.

NIGERIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Lagos, April 27, 19778.

NORWAY

Extradition treaty. Signed at Oslo, June 9, 1977.

PANAMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Panama, March 31, 1949, as amended May 29, and June 3, 1952; June 5, 1967; and December 23, 1974; March 6, 1975.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Panama, January 11, 1979.

PARAGUAY

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Asuncion, May 24, 1973.

PERU

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, July 6, 1979.

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Lima, September 15, 1981.

Air transport agreement, with annex. Signed at Washington December 16, 1986 as extended May 28 and June 10, 1992.

PHILIPPINES

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

Agreement, with memorandum of consultation, concerning air transport services. Exchange of notes at Washington, September 16, 1982, as amended May 29, 1987 and January 13, 1988; and April 24, 1989.

POLAND

Consular convention. Signed at Warsaw, May 31, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Warsaw, February 1, 1988; schedule amended and annex replaced December 4 and 28, 1990.

ROMANIA

Agreement renewing and amending the civil air transport agreement of December 4, 1973. Effected by exchange of notes at Bucharest, January 25 and 30, 1979, as amended and extended April 22 and 28, 1983; and August 10 & 11, 1989; and january 16 and 24, 1992.

Consular convention. Signed at Bucharest, July 5, 1972.

RUSSIA[4]

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow, June 1, 1964.

Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972, and protocol signed at Moscow, July 3, 1974.

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow, May 25, 1972, and protocol signed at Washington, May 22, 1973.

Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of

strategic offensive arms. Signed at Washington, June 21, 1973.

Treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests. Signed at Moscow July 3, 1974, and protocol of june 1, 1990.

Treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, with agreed minute. Signed at Washington and Moscow May 28, 1976, and protocol of June 1, 1990.

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow, November 19, 1976.

Treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. Signed at Washington, December 8, 1987.

Agreement on notifications of launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

Agreement on the conduct of joint verification experiment relating to nuclear testing, with annex. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

Civil air transport agreement, with annexes. Signed at Washington, June 1, 1990.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS,[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; August 11 and November 30, 1987.

SAINT LUCIA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United Stats and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SENEGAL

Air transport agreement. Signed at Dakar, March 28, 1979.

SEYCHELLES[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951

SIERRA LEONE[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SINGAPORE

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Singapore, March 31, 1978, as amended September 14, 1979 and September 30, 1985; May 18 and June 15, 1990; November 21 and December 3, 1991.

SOLOMON ISLANDS[1,2]

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

SOUTH AFRICA

Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

Agreement on aviation security. Effective by exchange of notes at Pretoria August 19, October 3,11 and 30, 1991.

SPAIN

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Madrid, May 2, 1970, as supplemented by agreement of January 25, 1975.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Madrid, February 20, 1973, with related agreement dated March 31 and April 7, 1987.

SURINAM[1]

Air transport agreement (between the United States and the Netherlands). Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969.

SWEDEN

Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961, as supplemented by convention of March 14, 1983.

SWITZERLAND

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Bern, May 25, 1973; with related agreement dated November 10, 1987.

TANZANIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30, and December 6, 1965.

THAILAND

Treaty relating to extradition. Signed at Washington December 14, 1983.

TONGA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, December 22, 1931.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tonga by exchange of notes at Nuku'alofa and Wellington March 14 and April 13, 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement, with annexes. Signed at Port-of-Spain May 23, 1990.

TURKEY

Treaty on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

Treaty on the enforcement of penal judgements. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

TUVALU[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Funafuti, February 7, 1979.

UNITED KINGDOM

Consular convention and protocol of signature. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in other countries. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 26, 1965. Exchange of notes at London, December 11, 1969.(2)

Extradition treaty, with exchange of notes. Signed at London, June 8, 1972, as supplemented by treaty signed June 25, 1985.

Agreement concerning air services. Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; February 20, 1985; and May 25, 1989.

Treaty concerning the Cayman Islands relating to mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, with attachments, protocol and exchange of notes. Signed at Grand Cayman July 3, 1986.

UNITED NATIONS

Agreement relating to the provision of assistance by the United Nations Development Programme to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at New York, June 10, 1974.

URUGUAY

Treaty on extradition and cooperation in penal matters. Signed at Washington, April 6, 1973.

VENEZUELA

Air transport agreement with annex and exchange of notes. Signed at Caracas August 14, 1953, as amended February 11 1972; September 22, 1976; July 19 and October 10, 1990.

YUGOSLAVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, December 15, 1977, with related agreement March 17, and May 19, 1982, as extended January 15 and July 6, 1987; June 28, 1989.

ZAMBIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

ZIMBABWE

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978, and December 27, 1979.

MULTILATERAL

Protocol for the prohibition of the use of war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. Done at Geneva, June 17, 1925.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 53) concerning minimum requirements of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 55) concerning the

liability of the shipowner in case of seasickness, injury or death of seamen. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 58) concerning fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 22nd session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

Convention on international civil aviation. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944, as amended June 14, 1954; September 15, 1962; July 7, 1971; October 16, 1974; and protocol of September 24, 1968, on the authentic trilingual text..

International Air Services Transit Agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, February 13, 1946.

International convention for the regulation of whaling, with schedule of whaling regulations. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, and protocol signed November 19, 1956.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission. Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, as amended November 7, 1951, April 5, 1954; October 6, 1964; October 2, 1974; October 20, 1976 and October 12, 1978.

Inter-American Convention on the granting of political rights of women. Signed at Bogota, May 2, 1948.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Adopted at Paris, December 9, 1948.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at

Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting, signed at London, August 12, 1949, as amended October 1, 1952.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of Peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome, December 6, 1951.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London, February 26, 1953.

Convention on the political rights of women. Done at New York, March 31, 1953.

Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

The Pacific Charter. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

Convention concerning the abolition of forced labor. Adopted at Geneva June 25, 1957.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the continental shelf. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention placing the International Popular Commission within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Approved at Rome, November 19, 1959, as amended October 30, 1967, and November 15, 1977.

Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1, 1959.

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with amendments to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961, as amended March 25, 1972.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning eh compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 18, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved the 11th session of the Conference of the FAO, Rome, November 23, 1961.

Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 24, 1963.

Inter-American convention on facilitation of international waterborne transportation. Signed Mar del Plata, June 7, 1963.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. Done at Tokyo, September 14, 1963.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, with final protocol, Done at Vienna, July 10, 1964, as amended by protocols of November 14, 1969, July 5, 1974, and July 27, 1984.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention of facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex. Done at London, April 9, 1965; as amended November 19, 1973.

International convention on load lines. Done at London, April 5, 1966.

International covenant on civil and political rights. Adopted by the UN General Assembly December 16, 1966. Entered into force September 8, 1992.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at Washington, London and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Done at New York, January 31, 1967.

Additional protocols I and II to the treaty of February 14, 1967, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Done at Mexico, February 14, 1967.

Agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 22, 1968.

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968.

International convention on tonnage measurement of ships, 1969 with annexes. Done at London, June 23, 1969.

International health regulations, with appendices. Adopted at Boston,July 25, 1969, as amended, May 23, 1973, and May 20, 1981.

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, with annex. Done at Brussels, November 29, 1969.

Patent cooperation treaty, with regulations. Done at Washington, June 19, 1970.

Convention for the suppression with unlawful seizure of aircraft. Done at the Hague, December 16, 1970.

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance. Signed at Washington, February 2, 1971.

Convention on wetlands of international importance, especially as water flow habitat. Done at Ramsar, February 2, 1971, with protocol adopted December 3, 1982.

Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, February 11, 1971.

Convention on psychotropic substances. Done at Vienna, February 21, 1971.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. Done at Montreal, September 23, 1971.

Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971, as amended March 18, 1976, and

August 28, 1981.

Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, March 29, 1972.

Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Done at Washington, London, Moscow, April 10, 1972.

Convention for the conservation of Antarctic seals. Done at London, June 1, 1972.

Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1972, as amended April 2, 1981, and June 13, 1983.

International convention for safe containers. Done at Geneva, December 2, 1972, as amended April 2, 1981, and June 13, 1983; and May 17, 1991.

Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, with annexes. Done at London, Mexico, Moscow, and Washington, December 29, 1972.

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, with appendices. Done at Washington, March 3, 1973, as amended June 22, 1979.

Telegraph and telephone regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva, April 11, 1973.

Protocol relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of pollution by substances other than oil. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Optional Annex V to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, as modified by the protocol of 1978. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Annex III to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973. Done at London November 2, 1973.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents. Adopted by the UN General Assembly, December 14, 1973.

Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Done at Brussels, May 2, 1974.

International convention for the safety of life at sea. Done at London, November 1, 1974, and related protocol of February 17,

1974, and amendment of April 21, 1988; November 21, 1981; June 17, 1983; April 21, 1988; October 28, 1988; November 9, 1988; April 11, 1989; and May 25, 1990.

Inter-American convention on letters rogatory. Done at Panama City, January 30, 1975, and additional protocol dated May 8, 1979.

inter-American convention on international commercial arbitration. Done at Panama City January 30, 1975.

Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of micro-organisms for the purposes of patent protection, with regulations. Done at Budapest, April 28, 1977, as amended September 26, 1980 and January 20, 1981.

Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, with annex. Done at Geneva, May 18, 1977.

Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, with annexes and protocols. Done at London, February 17, 1978, as amended September 7, 1984 and December 5, 1985; December 1, 1987; October 17, 1989; and November 16, 1990.

International convention of the protection of new varieties of plants of December 2, 1961, as revised. Done Geneva, October 23, 1978.

International convention on maritime search and rescue. Done at Hamburg, April 27, 1979.

Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material, with annexes. Done at Vienna, October 26, 1979.

Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution. Done at Geneva, November 13, 1979, with protocol of September 28, 1984 and October 31, 1988.

Radio regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva, December 6, 1979.

International convention against the taking of hostages. Done at New York, December 17, 1979.

United Nations convention on contracts for the international sale of goods. Done at Vienna, April 11, 1980.

Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. Done at Canberra, May 20, 1980.

Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction.

Done at The Hague October 25, 1980.

International coffee agreement, 1983, with annexes. done at London, September 16, 1982.

International agreement on jute and jute products. Done at Geneva, October 1, 1982.

International telecommunication convention. Done at Nairobi, November 6, 1982.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Done at Strasburg, March 21, 1983.

International tropical timber agreement, 1983, with annexes. Done at Geneva, November 18, 1983.

General regulation of the Universal Postal Union, with annex and universal postal convention with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Money orders and postal travellers' checks agreement. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Postal parcels agreement with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Convention for the protection of the ozone layer. Done at Vienna, March 22, 1985.

Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, with annex. Done at Montreal, September 16, 1987; as amended June 29, 1990.

Agreement relating to the conduct of a joint program of marine geoscientific research and mineral resources studies of the South Pacific region. Signed at Washington, September 19, 1986.

Food Air convention, 1986. Done at London, March 13, 1986. (3)

Wheat trade convention, 1986. Done at London, March 14, 1986.(3)

Convention on early notification of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. Done at Vienna, September 26, 1986.

International natural rubber agreement. 1979. Done at Geneva, October 6, 1979 as extended June 13, 1985.

International sugar agreement, 1987. Done at London, September 11, 1987.

United Nations convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with annex and final act. Done at Vienna December 20, 1988.

treaty on the international registration of audiovisual works, with regulations. Done at Geneva April 20, 1989.

Convention No. 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries. Adopted June 27, 1989.

FOOTNOTES

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[1] Included in this listing on the basis of general declarations (or agreements) accepting the rights and obligations of treaties and other international agreements applicable to the territory prior to independence.

[2] The agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the licensing of amateur radio operators was extended to the following territories that have since become independent and made general declarations as noted in footnote #1/; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Kiribati; Saint Christopher and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Seychelles; Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

[3] Provisionally applied.

[4] In view of the developments with respect to Russia, the status of these treaties and agreements is under review.

APPENDIX E
LEADERSHIP LISTING

GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (As of 30 September 1992)

Stella Guerra.....Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs
J. Victor Hobson, Jr.....Director, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands/Palau Office
Haruo Willter.....Deputy Director, TTPI/Palau Office

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (As of 30 September 1992)

Lloyd Moss.....U.S. Liaison Officer

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU (TTPI)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (As of 30 September 1992)

Executive Branch

President.....Ngiratkel Etpison
Vice President/Minister of Justice.....Kuniwo Nakamura
Minister of State.....Santos Olikong
Minister of Resources and Development .....Regis Akitaya
Minister of Administration.....Sandra S. Pierrantozzi
Minister of Commerce and Trade.....Okada Techitong
Minister of Health.....Yuzi Mesubed
Minister of Education.....William Tabelual
Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs.....Dilmei Olkeriil

Judiciary

Chief Justice.....Mamoru Nakamura
Chief Justice (As of 2 December 1992).....Arthur Ngiraklsong

Associate Justices

Justice.....Loren Sutton
Justice.....Frederick O'Brien

OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (National Congress)

The Senate

Isidoro Rudimch/Peter Sugiyama (as of 01/01/93).....President
Minoru Ueki/Haruo Esang (as of 01/01/93).....Vice President
Peter Sugiyama/Seit Andres (as of 01/01/93).....Floor Leader

Tommy E. Remengesau.....1st Senatorial Dist.
Seit Andres.....1st Senatorial Dist.
Masayki Adelbai.....1st Senatorial Dist.
Minoru F. Ueki.....2nd Senatorial Dist.
Sam Y. Masang.....2nd Senatorial Dist.
Isidoro Rudimch.....2nd Senatorial Dist.
Joshua Koshiba.....3rd Senatorial Dist.
Itelbang Luii.....3rd Senatorial Dist.
Harry R. Fritz.....3rd Senatorial Dist.
Daiziro Nakamura.....4th Senatorial Dist.
Peter E. Sadang.....4th Senatorial Dist.
Peter L. Sugiyama.....4th Senatorial Dist.
Hersey Kyota.....5th Senatorial Dist.
Haruo Esang.....6th Senatorial Dist.

Standing Committees and Chairmen

1. Ways and Means.....Tommy Remengesau, Jr.
2. Foreign Affairs.....Minoru F. Ueki
3. Judiciary and Governmental Affairs.....Daiziro Nakamura
4. Resources and Development.....Sam Y. Masang
5. National/State Relations.....Masayuki Adelbai
6. Tourism Development.....Harry R. Fritz
7. Education and Youth Affairs.....Peter E. Sadang
8. Health and Social Welfare.....Haruo Esang

House of Delegates

Shiro Kyota/Surangel Whipps Sr. (as of 28/01/93).....Speaker
Laurentino Ulechong/Elia Tulop (as of 28/01/93).....Vice Speaker
Ignacio Anastacio/Augustine Mesebeluu (as of 28/01/93).Floor Leader

Minami V. Ueki.....Aimeliik
Hideo S. Tell.....Airai
Mario S. Gulibert.....Angaur
Evence D. Beches.....Kayangel
Alan Rechuldak Seid.....Koror
Augustine Mesebeluu.....Melekeok
Laurentino Ulechong.....Ngaraard
Johnny Reklai.....Ngerchelong
Lucio Ngiraiwet.....Ngardmau
Shiro Kyota.....Ngaremlengui
Surangel Whipps.....Ngatpang
Ignacio Anastacio.....Ngchesar
Hideo E. Termeteet.....Ngiwal
Takeshi Kintol.....Peleliu
Mariano Carlos.....Sonsorol
Thomas M. Patris.....Tobi

Standing Committees and Chairmen

1. Ways and Means.....Minami Ueki
2. Foreign Affairs.....Hideo S. Tell
3. Education and Youth Affairs.....Thomas Patris
4. Resources and Development.....Surangel Whipps
5. Capitol Improvement Projects.....Mario Gulibert
6. Judiciary and Governmental Affairs.....Ignacio Anastacio
7. Health and Social Services.....Lucio Ngiraiwet
8. Tourism and Transportation.....Joseph Kintol
9. (Special) Committee on Claims and Trade Relations with Former Colonizers.....Mariano Carlos

Traditional Leadership

Under Section 6 of Article VIII of Palau's Constitution, the 16 highest traditional chiefs from the 16 states of the Republic constitute an advisory body called the "Council of Chiefs" advising the President on matters concerning traditional laws, customs, and other major public issues in which their participation is required.

Chiefs	State
Ibedul Yutaka Gibbons, Chairman	Koror
Reklai Raphael Ngirmang	Melekeok
Rdechor Ruluked	Kayangel
Uorchetei Merur Ongeranger	Ngerchelong
Madrengebuked Thomas Remengesau	Ngaraard
Beouch	Ngardmau
Rekemesik	Ngatpang
Urherbelau Masao Gulibert	Angaur
Obak Isao Singeo	Peleliu
Uoruyos Timarong Adalbert	Ngiwal
Rengubai Brikul Ngiruchelbad	Aimeliik
Ngirturong	Ngaremlengui
Ngirakebou Anthony Polloi	Ngchesar
Ngiraked	Airai
Tamor Joe Nestor	Sonsorol
Heimong Marino Fitihand	Hatohobei

Elected State Officials

State	Governor	Speaker
Aimeliik	Meruk Rengulbai	Abina Etpison
Airai	Charles Obichang	Miory Simeon
Angaur	Theodosia F. Blailes	Atanacio Merar
Hatohobei	Crispin Emilio	Steven Patris
Kayangel	Ngiraked Bandarii	Harris Kambalang
Koror	Johnny C. Gibbons	Salvador Tellames
Melekeok	Lazarus Kodep	Ubal Tellei

Ngaraard	Omengkar Rubasch	Martin Sokau
Ngarchelong	Tobias Aquon	Tadao Ngotel
Ngardmau	John K. Rechucher	Kuiroy Arúrang
Ngaremlengui	John Skebong	Julia Franz
Ngatpang	Ngirboketereng Merep	Francisca Ruluked
Ngchesar	Moses Uludong	Moses Ramarui
Ngiwal	August Ngirameketii	Lorenza Olkeriil
Peleliu	Hinao Soalablai	Jackson Ngiraingas
Sonsorol	Kuterbis Kutermalei	Faustino Tirso

STATISTICAL ANNEX

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Table 1

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
1992

ESTIMATED 1992 POPULATION	16,386
FINANCE	
ANNUAL REVENUE ($000)	
DOI Funds	17,256
U.S. Federal Grant Fund	7,003
CIP Funds	5,924
UN and Other Countries Grants	119
Other (local revenue, reimbursements, etc.)	15,187
TOTAL REVENUE	45,489
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	45,099
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	
Agricultural production	$591,252
Fisheries production (pounds)	730,847
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE	
Exports ($)	n/a
Imports ($)	18,323,812
Tourist entries (Number)	27,207
No. Hotel Rooms	418
EMPLOYMENT	
Government/Private Labor Force	1542/4010
Percent unemployed (local criteria)	n/a
Gross Domestic Product	n/a
Credit Unions/Cooperatives	23/13
EDUCATION	
Elementary School Enrollment (public and private)	2480
Secondary School Enrollment (public and private	981
Post Secondary Enrollment (in Palau)	435
Post Secondary Enrollment (outside of Palau)	1005
Public Expenditures/pupil (Elementary)	$1200
Public Expenditure/student (secondary)	$2250
HEALTH SERVICES	
Life Expectancy at Birth	69
Birth Rate/1000 population (live births)	25.0
Infant Mortality/1000 live births	26.7
No. of M.D.s per capita	1/1512
Health Expenditures Per Capita (including referrals)	$257.90
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	
No. of Registered Motor Vehicles	2,985
No. of Outboard Motorboats (estimate)	154
No. of Telephones	2009
No. of Telex subscribers	12
No. of Facsimile subscribers	133
No. of Television receivers	1500
No. of Miles of Paved Roads	40

FINANCE AND POPULATION

Table 2

POPULATION DENSITIES ON MAJOR ISLANDS
(PER SQUARE MILE)

ISLAND	TOTAL SQ. MILES	TOTAL POP.	DENSITY
Angaur	3.3	206	62.42
Babeldaob	158.0	3,594	22.75
Kayangel	1.0	150	150.0
Koror	3.8	10,486	2,763.42
Peleliu	11.0	601	54.64
Other Islands	19.0	83	4.37
Totals	**196.1**	**15,122**	**77.11**

TABLE 3

TRUST TERRITORY APPROPRIATIONS
($000)

COMPARISON BY ACTIVITIES	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993
TRUST TERRITORY OPERATIONS:				
Administration	800	796	790	743
Interim Special Prosecutor	-0-	140	173	171
College of Micronesia (MOC)	296	(Incl. in Palau Operations)		
PALAU OPERATIONS	14,500	16,645	17,256	17,793
TT DEFICIT	2,963	7,598	-0-	-0-
MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS				
Palau Hospital	6,000	7,162	1,975	-0-
Palau Prison	-0-	795	-0-	-0-
Road and KB Bridge Repairs	-0-	1,193	-0-	-0-
Water Systems	-0-	2,487	-0-	1,983
Classrooms	-0-	1,310	-0-	385
Koror HS Roof Repair	-0-	646	-0-	-0-
Sewer	-0-	1,800	-0-	-0-
Water and Sewer			3,949	-0-
Koror/Airai Electrical	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,453

PALAU COURT SYSTEM DATA

TABLE 4

CIVIL CASES FILED IN JANUARY-DECEMBER 1992

Adoption	45
Admiralty	0
Appointment of Guardian	9
Breach of Contract	11
Constitutional Issues	1
Damages	12
Debt	86
Divorce	22
Estate	51
Election related	4
Land	62
Libel/forfeiture	0
Marriage confirmation	8
Mental Illness	1
Name Change	131
Naturalization	0
Prior Service	40
War claims	0
Writs of Mandamus	0
Habeas Corpus	1
Replevin	1
Title Dispute	1
Tort	2
TOTAL CIVIL CASES FILED:	**488**

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL CASES FILED

Driving While Intoxicated	2
Arson	4
Perjury	4
Gambling	1
Escape	2
Unlawful Entry	1
Threatening	117
Malicious Mischief	23
Murder	5
Firearm and Ammo	6
Sex crimes	8
Illegal drugs	5
Forgery/embezzlement	6
Burglary, Petit and Grand Larceny)	27
Reckless, Negligent	97
Illegal Stays	6
Aggravated Assault (Includes Assault, Assault and Battery, Assault and Battery w/ Dangerous Weapon)	81
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES FILED:	**395**

TABLE 6

JUVENILE CASES FILED

Arson	3
Illegal Drugs	1
Grand larceny, burglary, petit larceny	14
Illegal entry	1
Forgery	0
Reckless driving	5
Aggravated Assault	10
Malicious mischief	1
Murder	1
Total juvenile cases filed:	**36**

PUBLIC SAFETY

TABLE 7

Number of Major Crimes Committed in FY 1992

Homicides	6
Aggravated Assault	62
TOTAL	**68**

TABLE 8

PRISON CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY (PALAU)

Cells	26
Wards	1
Sleeping space/prisoner	35cu. ft.
Dietary Scale/prisoner	5,200 calories
Prisoners previously committed	57
Average number of prisoners	70
Workshops	2

TABLE 9

PUBLIC SAFETY STAFFING

Title	Totals
Director	1
Public Safety Advisor	1
Deputy Director	1
Division Chief (Captain)	4
Police Lieutenant	5
Detective Lieutenant	1
Detective Sergeant	1
Detective	2
Police Sergeant	7
Assistant Fire Chief	1
Fire Crew Supervisor	2
Firemen	4
Patrolmen	40
Clerk Typist/Clerk (civilian)	2
Mechanics Helper (civilian)	1
Administrative Assistant (civilian)	1
TOTAL	74

TABLE 10

VISITOR ARRIVALS BY CITIZENSHIP
AND % INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Total	USA	Japan	Aust.	Phil.	Europe	Taiwan	Asia	Others
1991	33139	6171	14135	1263	4174	1214	2045	2677	1460
1992	34971	7973	16555	867	3895	1518	2145	1490	528
%CHANGE	6%	29%	17%	-31%	-7%	25%	5%	-44%	-64%

Source: Division of Immigration

Table 11

Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Entry
1991-1992

Year	Total Visitors	Tourists	Business	Employment	Other
1991	33139	23832	2228	2497	4582
1992	34971	27207	2160	2440	3164
%CHANGE	6%	14%	-3%	-2%	-31%

Source: Office of Planing & Statistics
Division of Immigration

TABLE 12

Hotels, Motels and Guestrooms in the Republic of Palau as of September 1992:

I. Hotels in Koror & Airai:

1.	D.W. Motel	17 rooms
2.	Malakal Central Hotel	18 rooms
3.	Hotel Nikko Palau	51 rooms
4.	H.K. Motel	6 rooms
5.	King's Studios and Apts	15 rooms
6.	Lee Bros. Motel	4 rooms
7.	Marina Hotel	28 rooms
8.	New Koror Hotel	26 rooms
9.	Palau Hotel	38 rooms
10.	Palau Pacific Resort	100 rooms
11.	Penthouse	12 rooms
12.	TNO Motel	5 rooms
13.	West Plaza Hotel by the Sea	36 rooms
14.	West Plaza Hotel Topside	13 rooms
15.	West Plaza Hotel Downtown	22 rooms
16.	VIP Hotel	12 rooms
	Sub-Total	**403 rooms**

II. Hotels and Guesthouses outside of Koror

17.	Palau Royal Hotel (Airai)	35 rooms
18.	Carp Island Resort	20 rooms
19.	Ngaraard Traditional Resort	3 rooms
20.	Guestrooms in Angaur	10 rooms
21.	Guestrooms in Peleliu	10 rooms
	Sub-total	**78 rooms**
	TOTAL	**481 ROOMS**

Source: Palau Visitors Authority

TABLE 13

Restaurants in the Republic of Palau, Sept. 1992

1. Aoshima Restaurant
2. Arirang Restaurant
3. Ashibi Restaurant
4. Blue Lagoon Restaurant
5. Blue Buy You
6. Cafe Fiesta
7. Carp Restaurant
8. Diangel
9. Dragon Tei
10. Fuji Restaurant
11. Furusato Restaurant
12. Image Lounge and Restaurant
13. Kedarm Restaurant
14. Longshoremen's Inn
15. Malakal Central Hotel Restaurant
16. Manila Orient
17. Meduu Ribtal Restaurant (Palau Pacific Resort)
18. Nikko Hotel Restaurant
19. Olbukl Restaurant
20. Omball Restaurant
21. Palau Sushi Bar
22. Pirates Cove Restaurant
23. Paint House Restaurant
24. Sea Horse
25. Shanghai Restaurant
26. Southern Cross Restaurant
27. Starlite Restaurant
28. The Rock Island Cafe
29. Yokohama Restaurant
30. Coconut Terrace (Palau Pacific Resort)

TOTAL RESTAURANTS 21

TABLE 14

GIFT SHOPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

1. Asanuma Ent.
2. Belau National Museum
3. Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd.
4. Geo's Market
5. Jacey's Gift Shop
6. Kay Miyashita International
7. Lebuu Gift Shop
8. Palau Pacific Boutique
9. Senior Citizens Center
10. Starlite Shop
11. Shell Museum

TABLE 15

TRANSPORTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU, SEPT. 1992

Car Rental Companies 19
(includes sedans, fans, minibuses, pick-ups and mopeds)

Taxi Companies 6

Local Airlines (Air Palau and Paradise Air) 2
(Air Palau does not have planes available. Paradise Air has 3)

Local Sea Transportation companies 2
(Nippon and Yamato Maru for Peleliu and Angaur respectively)

Total boats registered in Koror State 169

TABLE 16

WORKSHOPS, TRAINING, MEETINGS, EXPERTISE, CONSULTANCIES, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND GRANTS

Assistance/Subject	Sponsor	Number of Participants
Library Training	AIDAB	1
AIDAB Program Follow-up	AIDAB	1
CIEMP Meeting (Customs)	AIDAB	1
Grant for Compilation of Palauan Chants - $3,260	AIDAB	1
Grant for Compilation of Palauan Dictionary - $3,950	AIDAB	1
Consumer Education Law Workshop	AIDAB (Regional)	2
Composite Course	AIDAB	1
Customs Head of Administration Regional Workshop	AIDAB	1
Grant for Computers for Micronesian Occupational College	AIDAB	1
Food Production and Education Program Grant to PCAA - $6,000	AIDAB	1
Grant for Computers for Belau Museum - $5,410	AIDAB	1
Composite Classroom Training Course	AIDAB	20
Quality Assurance Training (Health)	AIDAB	1
PIALA Conference	AIDAB	1
Environmental Health Program for South Pacific	ACPAC/SPC	
Official Course	AIDAB Fund	1
Disaster Preparedness Workshop AIT	ESCAP	1
Regional Meeting ESCAP National Focal Points for Human Resources and Development	ESCAP	1
ADPC Disaster Meeting Course	ESCAP	1
Workshop on Technical Processing of Information concerning Women in Development	ESCAP/UNDP	2
Sustainable Tourism Development Seminar	ESCAP/Japan SPREP	2
Heads of Forestry Meeting	FAO/UNDP	1

Meeting of Country Focal Points and Workshop on Food/Agriculture Statistics	FAO/UNDP	
Regional UCN Meeting	FAO	1
MFT Treaty Meeting	FAO/FFA	1
Assistance and Fisheries Negotiations with Japanese Fisheries Associations	FFA	-
Computer Upgrade	FFA	-
INMARSAT -Installation for Surveillance (PMA)	FFA	-
Law of the Sea Conference	FFA	1
Monbusho Scholarship	GOJ	2
OFCF Project Mission Fisheries Extension Program	GOJ/JICA	-
Fish Handling and Processing, Marketing and Management Course	GOJ/JICA	1
Friendship Program	GOJ	1
Airport Power Supply Maintenance Course	ICAO/UNDP	1
ICAO Consultancy - Airport Instruments/ Navigation Aids	ICAO/UNDP	1
Giant Clam Genetics Workshop	ICLARM	
OFCF Fisheries Training	OFCF	2
Consultancy on Fisheries Development, Administration for Pacific Island Nation	OFCF	-
OFCF Fisheries Survey	OFCF	-
OFCF Mission to Palau RE: FDAPIN	OFCF	-
OFCF Finalized Letter RE: FDAPIN Project	OFCF	-
SPC provide Master Fishermen for Tuna Fishery	SPC	-
3rd Regional Rural Development Meeting	SPC	2
5th Regional Conference of Pacific Women	SPC	2
Household Food Security Task Force Meeting	SPC	1
Grant for Prevention and Control of non-communicable Diseases Program - $4,750	SPC	1
Regional;1 Workshop on Chilled Fish Handling and Marketing	SPC	1
In-Country Workshop on Health Education	SPC	-
SPC TV News Production Course	SPC	1
SPC Video Evaluation Team to Palau	SPC	-

Integrated Rural Development Project Consultancy	SPC	-
Broadcast Meeting Course	SPC	2
Integrated Rural Development Project Survey Team	SPC/UNDP	-
SPREP Workshop	SPREP	2
3rd AIT-WHO PV Refrigeration Training Course	UNDP/ Forum Secretariat	1
Attachment Program	UNDP	1
16th Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Asia and the Pacific	UN Drug Control Austrian Office	1
Media Survey Consultancy	SPC/ABU/UNESCO	-
Consultancy for Aids Prevention and Control	WHO	-
Incountry Radio Production Training-Radio Campaign for Child Survival	SPC/UNICEF	10
Management of Ngerukewid Reserve	WWF	-
Deep Sea Coastal Fishery	Korean Government	1
Solid Waste Management Workshop	WHO	1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

TABLE 17

FISHERIES STATISTICS FOR 1992

Species	Pounds	Value (US$)
Crab	20,387	81,214
Lobster	8,717	34,356
Squid, Octopus and Cuttlefish	1,121	1,332
Shellfish	414	481
Other Invertebrates	-0-	-0-
Eel	22	22
Stingray	798	626
Snappers & Emperors	116,957	123,097
Parrotfish	72,807	76,669
Surgeonfish	6,066	6,787
Rabbitfish	46,102	53,209
Goatfish	2,773	3,179
Grouper	38,384	40,228
Wrasse	2,877	3,130
Squirrelfish	514	573
Jacks, Scads & Trevally	33,747	39,239
Mullet	1,585	1,891

Rudderfish	4,851	5,481
Silverfish	1,652	1,598
Unicornfish	32,115	35,540
Other Reeffish	1,189	942
Assorted Reeffish	273,952	301,168
Pelagic Fish	25,231	26,096
Tuna	37,577	19,710
Processed Fish	38	66
TOTAL	**729,876**	**856,634**

Table 18

CATCH BY COMPANY

PFFA	294,732	304,866.00
PMCI & OHS	436,115	551,962.00
TOTALS	**730,847**	**856,828.00**

Export to sashimi market in Japan for PITI and PMIC in Palau for fiscal year 1992. Weight is in metric tons. PITI data excludes the months of May and July 1992, PMIC data excludes the months of December 91, and May, June August and September 1992.

Month	BET	YFT	BLZ	SWF	BFT
Oct91	71.94	84.06	2.78	0	0
Nov91	66.18	50.35	0.10	0	0
Dec91	51.16	45.00	0	0	0
Jan92	8.53	11.05	0	0	0
Feb92	30.29	5.93	0.44	0.10	0
Mar92	28.04	9.05	0.21	0	0
Apr92	51.99	36.58	0.54	0	0
May92	-	-	-	-	-
Jun92	95.73	105.81	0	0	0
Jul92	-	-	-	-	-
Aug92	51.14	37.68	0	0	0
Sept92	151.99	187.40	0.28	0.29	0
TOTAL	**606.99**	**572.91**	**4.35**	**0.39**	**0**

Total for all species = 1,184.64 metric tons.

BET=Bigeye Tuna BLZ=Blue Marlin BFT=Bluefin Tuna
YFT=Yellowfin Tuna SWF=Swordfish

TABLE 19

DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SALES SUMMARY

Items	Quantity	Sale Value
Vegetables	122,575lbs	$78,329.10
Fruits	80,063	44,475.75
Staples (root crops)	73,016	50,457.50
Eggs	144,183doz	252,320.25
Pork	28,727	60,400.50
Betel Nut	69,887	87,283.75

FOREIGN INVESTMENT APPLICATIONS

TABLE 20

During FY 1992, the Foreign Investment Board had received a total of sixteen (16) applications for Foreign Investment Approval Certificates (FIAC) with an application filing fee of $500.00 each.

Eleven received applications and were approved and issued FIACs and five are still pending.

Name of Investor	Status of Application
1. Parsons Overseas Company	133-92
2. Alpine Investments (Palau) Inc.	136-92
3. Keen Ween International Enterprises, Inc	138-92
4. Ulechong, Camblin & Classen, Inc.	139-92
5. UMDA	141-92
6. Bank of Micronesia	143-92
7. Pacific Savings Bank, Ltd.	144-92
8. Ssangyong Engineering and Construction	145-92
9. Micronesian Yachts Company, Ltd.	146-92
10. Black micro Corporation	147-92
11. Guam Pacific Tokyu Construction	148-92

TRANSPORTATION

TABLE 21

Maritime Cargo Loaded and Unloaded in FY 1992, Koror

Ships:	48
Cargo Unloaded (R/T):	25,624.535
Cargo loaded (R/T):	692.611
POL imported (Gals):	7,289,566

INTERNATIONAL AND COMMUTER AIR TRAFFIC

TABLE 22

No. of Flights:	768
No. of Arr. Passengers	47,582
No. of Depart. Passengers	45,883
Fuel consumed	899,769 gals.

TABLE 23

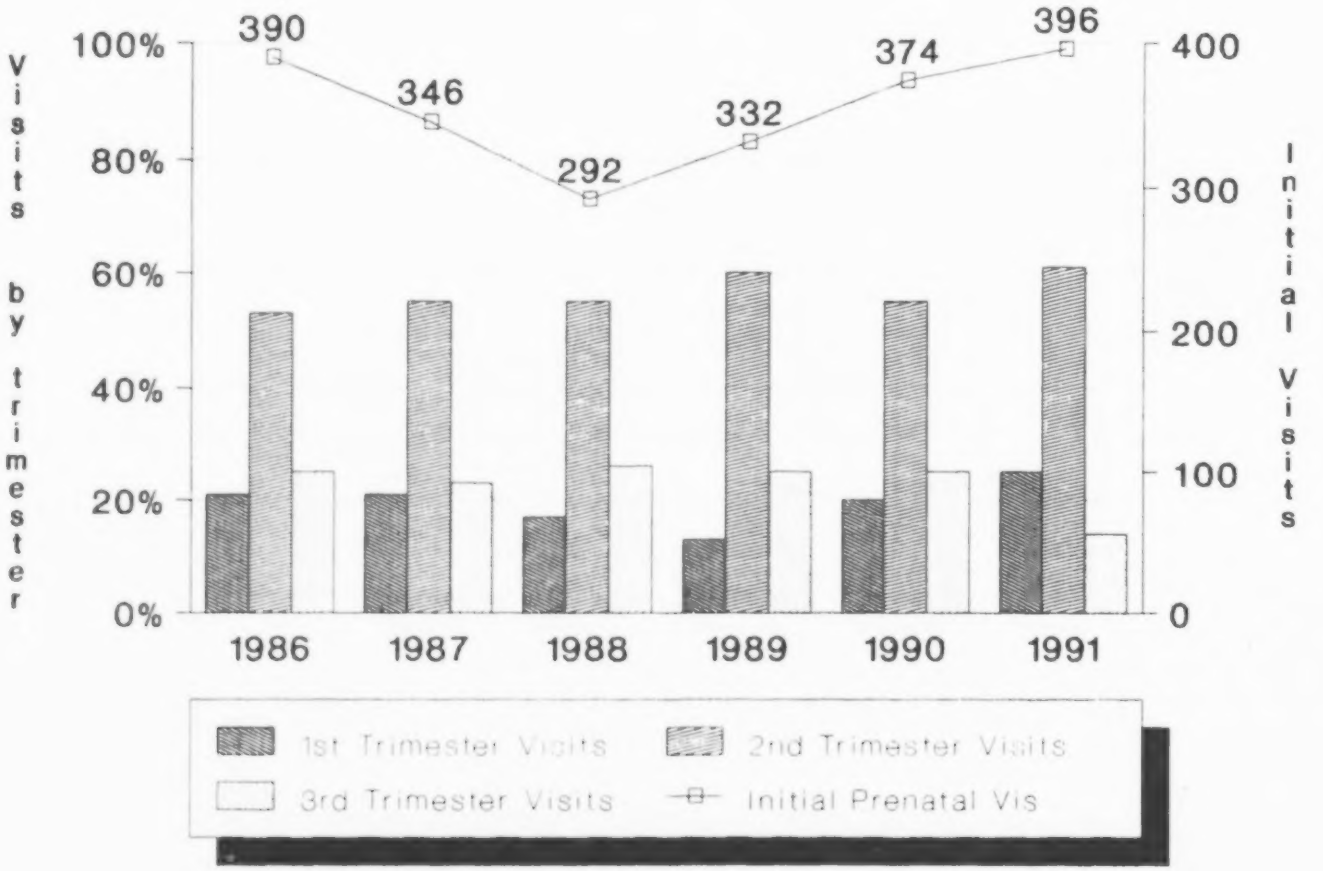
Perinatal Health Status Indicators, Republic of Palau, 1984-1991.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS	INFANT DEATH #	INFANT DEATH Rate[1]	NEONATAL DEATH #	NEONATAL DEATH Rate[2]	POST-NEONATAL DEATH #	POST-NEONATAL DEATH Rate[2]	FETAL DEATH #	FETAL DEATH Rate[3]	LBW #	LBW Rate[2]	TEENAGE PREG. # (%)	3rd TRI. ENROLL. # (%)
1984	337	11	33.0	8	23.7	3	8.9	49	126.9	35	(10.4)	N/A	N/A
1985	338	9	26.6	9	26.7	0	-	29	79.0	37	(11.0)	65 (19.2)	71 (20.9)
1986	347	9	25.9	6	17.2	3	8.6	23	67.2	44	(12.7)	70 (20.2)	101 (29.9)
1987	312	6	19.2	5	16.0	1	3.2	16	48.8	27	(8.7)	44 (14.1)	90 (26.5)
1988	300	8	26.6	4	13.3	4	13.3	12	38.5	26	(8.3)	45 (15.0)	79 (27.0)
1989	309	5	16.2	4	12.7	1	3.2	37	106.9	36	(11.7)	38 (24.9)	83 (26.9)
1990	327	7	21.4	6	18.3	1	3.1	40	120.0	31	(9.5)	50 (13.4)	93 (26.9)
1991	340	3	8.8	3	8.8	0	-	33	86.8	14	(4.0)	48 (12.1)	94 (12.8)
1984-1988 Avrg.	327	-	26.3	-	19.4	-	6.8	-	72.1	-	(10.4)	- (17.1)	- (24.6)
Natl. 1987		10.1		6.6		3.6		7.6		12.7		N/A	N/A

1 Prenatal clients which are < 20 yrs old
2 Per 1,000 live births
3 Per 1,000 live births + fetal deaths

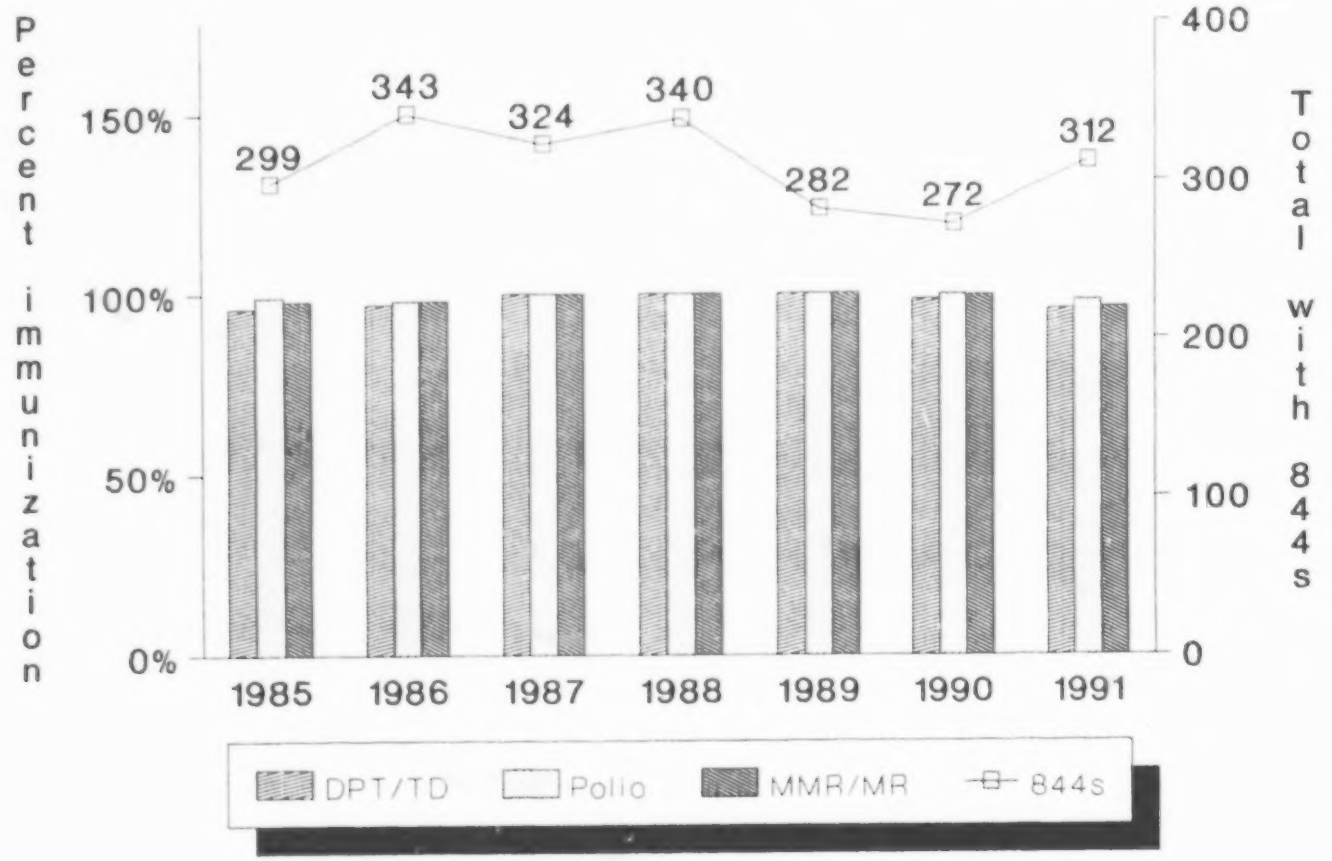
TABLE 24

Initial Prenatal Visits by Trimester, Republic of Palau 1986-1991



Source: BHS MCM Records

Immunization Levels (2 y/o)
Republic of Palau 1985-1991



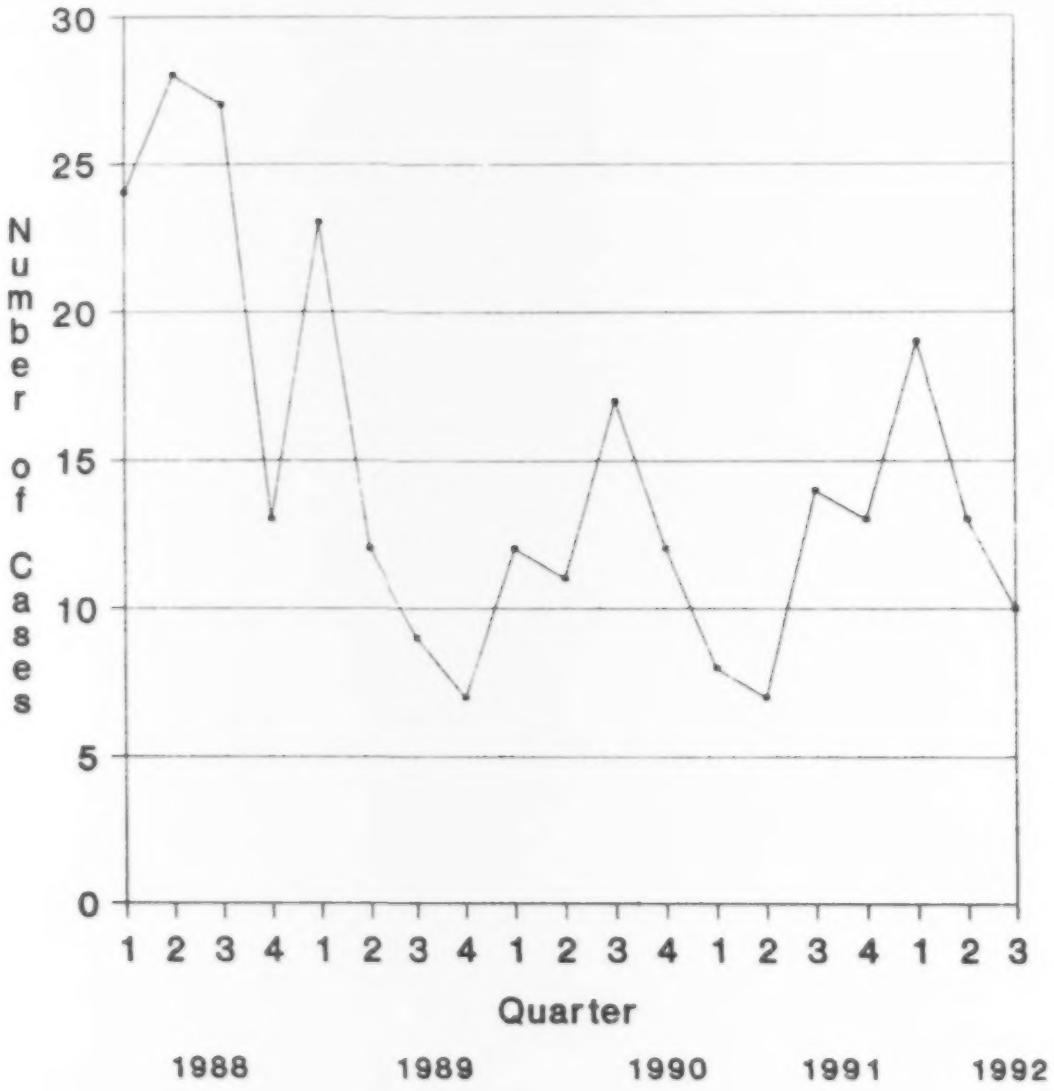
Source: BHS Immunization Records

TABLE 26

Cases of Gonorrhea, by sex, age group and ethnicity
Republic of Palau, January 1 - December 30, 1991

AGE	Palauan		Filipino		Japanese		Koreans		Caucasian		Other Micro		Chinese	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10-14														
15-19	2	4	1	1										
20-24	5	6		1							1			
25-29	3	6	2	1										
30-35	5	2	1											
36-40	1													
41-45	1	2		1										
>45		1												
TOTAL	17	21	4	3							1			

Cases of Gonorrhea by Quarter
Republic of Palau 1988-1992



Source: STD log books

TABLE 28

Alcohol Rel Injuries by Agegroup
ER Visits
Calendar Year 1991
Republic of Palau

Agegroup	Freq.
1 - 6	1
7 - 12	1
13 - 21	63
22 - 54	181
55 +	9
Age Unk	20
Total	**275**

Source: ER logbook, q/alcohol, 8/92

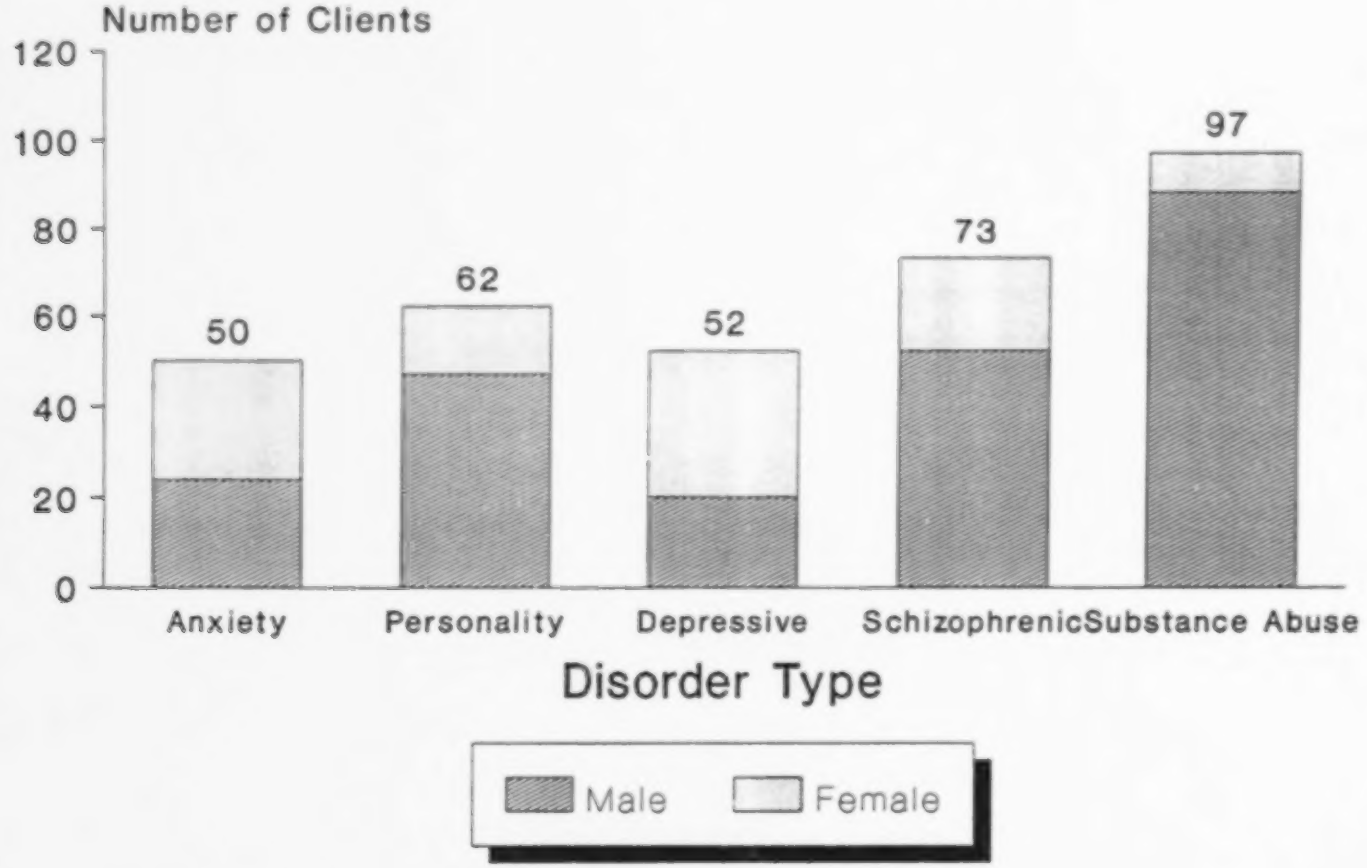
TABLE 29

Causes of Mortality by Age Category
and Sex in Rank Order
1991
Republic of Palau

ICD Code	Cause of Death	Sex M	Sex F
Age Less than 1:			
770.8	Other Respiratory Condition of Fetus & Newborn	1	2
Age 1 to 4:			
E910.8	Accidental Drowning	1	0
Age 5 and over:			
390-459	Dis. of the Circulatory System	19	11
800-999	E800-E999 Injury & Poisoning	15	4
460-519	Dis. of the Respiratory System	7	2
140-239	Neoplasm	4	1
580-629	Dis. of the Genitourinary System	3	1
240-279	Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis. & Immunity Disorders	2	1
038.9	Septicemia	3	0
520-579	Dis. of the Digestive System	3	0
710-739	Dis. of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	0	1
780-799	Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	15	6
	TOTAl	**73**	**29**

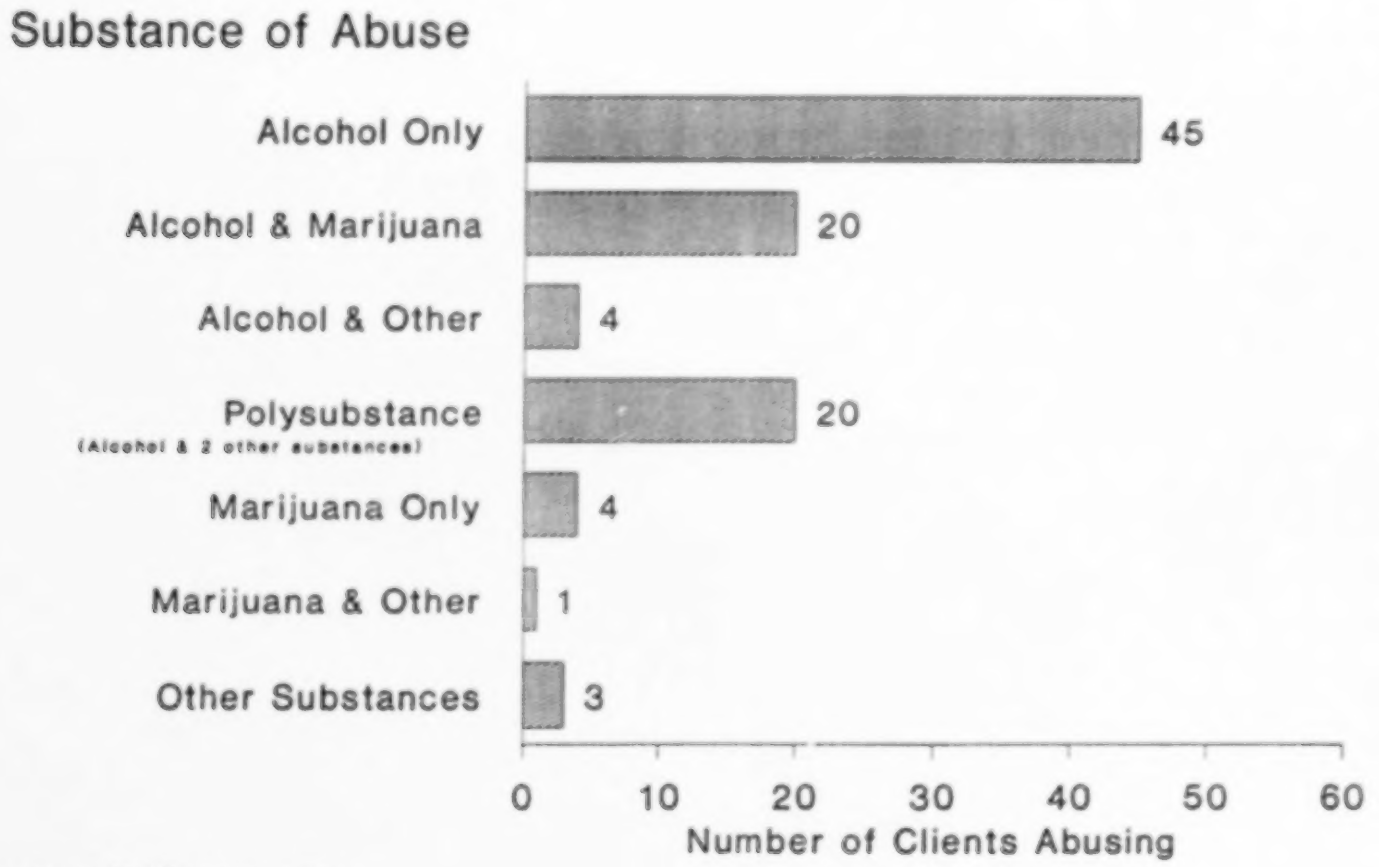
Source: MOH, Med.Rec.,q/dths__90, 7/92

BHD Client Profile
Most Prevalent Disorders, Palau 1992



Source: BHD Records

Pattern of Substance Abuse
Among BHD Clients, Palau 1992



Source: BHD records

Frequency of Primary Diagnosis Upon Discharge
Macdonald Memorial Hospital
Republic of Palau
January thru December 1991

Disease Category	Frequency	Percentage
Infectious & Parasitic Dis	120	6.94%
Neoplasms	27	1.56%
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis. & Immunity Dis	63	3.64%
Dis of Blood & Blood Forming Organs	5	0.29%
Mental Disorders	69	3.99%
Dis of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	87	5.03%
Dis of the Circulatory System	143	8.27%
Dis of the Respiratory System	204	11.79%
Dis of the Digestive System	136	7.86%
Dis of the Genitourinary System	175	10.12%
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	111	6.42%
Dis of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	113	6.53%
Dis of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	49	2.83%
Congenital Anomalies	2	0.12%
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	26	1.50%
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	96	5.55%
Injury & Poisoning	289	16.71%
Other Factors Influencing Health Status & Contact with Health Services	15	0.87%
	1730	100.00%

Source: BHS, Med. Rec & Stats, 2/92

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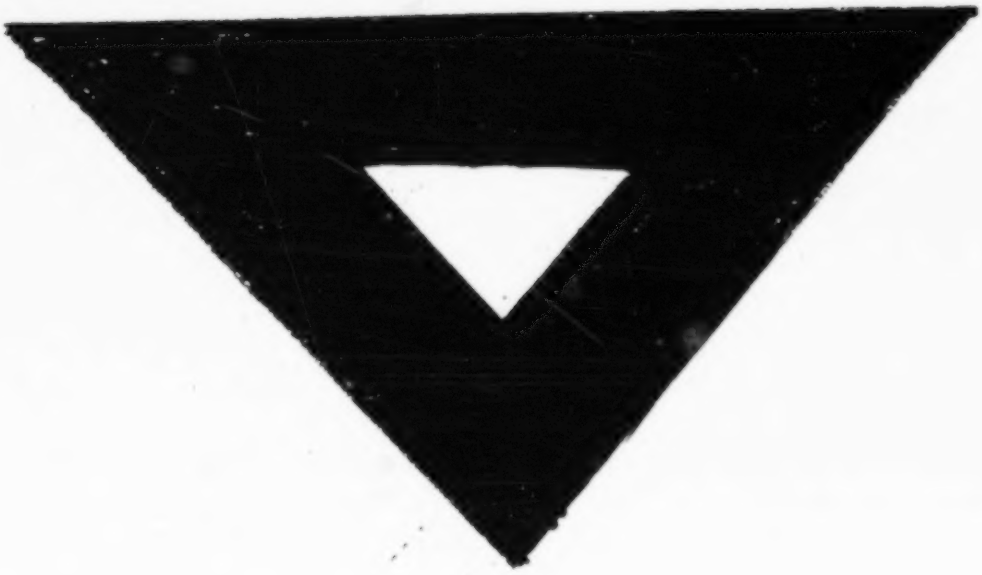
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